

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern.**

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

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No. 7,235]

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905.

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Tuesday, for the present except the *MONSIEUR*, which is taking passengers to the Anglo-French Naval Review, and will not wait at Port Said on 24/25 July. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

EGYPT...	4 July	MARMORA...	8 August	MOLDAVIA...	5 Sept.
BRITANNIA...	11 "	ARABIA...	15 "	EGYPT...	13 "
CALEDONIA...	18 "	CHINA...	22 "	MACEDONIA...	19 "
ARCADIA...	1 August	PERSIA...	29 "		

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. The Fare remains as usual.

For further information apply to the Company's Agents,
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.
GEORGE ROYLE, Esq., PORT SAID.
Messrs. HASELDEN & CO., ALEXANDRIA.
P. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

OUTWARDS TO AUSTRIA.
R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Suez about July 14.
R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Suez about July 28.

HOMEWARDS TO NAPLES, MARSAILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

R.M.S. "Droya" will leave Port Said about July 19.
R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Port Said about August 1.

Reduced Summer Fares: 1st Class, £11; 2nd Class, £7; 3rd Class, £4.5.

Return tickets no longer issued, but passengers paying full fare in one direction allowed statement of 1/2 fare back if return voyage be made within 4 months of arrival, or statement of 20 p/c if return voyage be made within 6 months of arrival.

Agents, CAIRO: THOS. COOK & SON, ALEXANDRIA: R. J. MOSS & CO., PORT SAID: WM. STAPLEDON & SONS, 31-12-904

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Suez.
S.S. Derbyshire, 6,335 tons, leaves about July 20.
S.S. Lancashire, 4,244 tons, leaves about August 3.

HOMEWARDS TO MARSAILLES AND LONDON. Departures from Port Said.
S.S. Staffordshire, 4,005 tons, leaves about July 13.
S.S. Worcestershire, 7,195 tons, leaves about July 26.

FARES from Port Said to Marseilles £13.0, London £17.0, Colombo £22.10.0, Rangoon £27.10.0.
Agents: CAIRO: THOS. COOK & SON, Suez & Port Said: WM. STAPLEDON & SONS, 31-12-904

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MYTILENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MESSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus).

RED SEA LINE.
Steamers leave Suez fortnightly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for JEDDAH, SUAKIN, MASSOWAH, HODEIDAH, and ADEN; and in the intervening weeks for PORT SUDAN and SUAKIN direct. Calls will be made at TOR (for Mount Sinai) as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free. Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS. COOK & SON or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-904

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)
"Amara" Tons 4,500 "Morris" Tons 7,500 "Phila" Tons 5,500 "Tabor" Tons 3,700
"Baird" Tons 5,000 "Nicolet" Tons 5,500 "Rangoon" Tons 5,000 "Suez" Tons 5,000
"Mona" Tons 5,000 "Pharos" Tons 5,500 "Sot" Tons 5,000 "N. 185" (Building)

"Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved." Passes: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st, £14 Single, £24 Return. Ind. 40 Single, £15 Return. To Malta, 1st, £5 Single, £9 Return. 2nd, £3 Single, £6 Return. Return tickets available for six months. S.S. Sett now on the berth, will sail on about Saturday, July 15, to be followed by S.S. Menes.
Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Alexandria, Suez, Port Said, and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. (Cargo taken by special agreement only.)
Passenger tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fare through to and from Cairo. Particulars on application to S. J. MOSS & Co., Alexandria Agents. 31-12-904

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1836. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £650,000.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.

1, Old Broad Street, LONDON.—Established 1806.—Total Funds exceed £10,000,000.

Policies issued at SUEZ by G. BEYTS & Co., Agents.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

CAIRO-KHARTOUM SUMMER MAIL SERVICE.

Wednesday and Saturday 8 p.m. depart Cairo arrive Monday and Friday 7.30 a.m.
Thursday and Sunday 8.30 p.m. depart Khartoum arrive Tuesday and Saturday 9.10 a.m.
Friday and Monday 1.30 p.m. arrive Khartoum depart Thursday and Sunday 1 p.m.
Mail delivered Khartoum, Sun. and Wednesday evening, and Cairo, Mon. and Friday evening. "Dining and Sleeping Cars."

P. HENDERSON & CO'S LINE.

Steamers leave SUEZ and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.

(Electric Light) SALOON (Amidships) FARE £12. (Latest improvements.)

S.S. RANGOON 6000 Tons will leave PORT SAID about July 23 for London.

" BURMA 5600 " " " " August 6 " "

" ARACAN 5800 " " " " 20 " "

Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter.

Apply WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez, THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LD., CAIRO; G. J. GRACE & CO., ALEXANDRIA.

Thos. Cook & Son,

(EGYPT), LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS—LONDON.

CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE—CAIRO, near SHEPHERD'S HOTEL.

Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez, Luxor, Assuan, Halfa, & Khartoum.

GENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. BANKERS.

BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P. & O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their Passages, where steamer plans may be consulted and Berths secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at the principal Railway stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their travelling tickets.

Large and splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Co. leave Cairo thrice weekly, between November and March, for Luxor, Assuan and Wady-Halfa in connection with trains de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

FREIGHT SERVICE. Steamers leave Cairo every Saturday and Tuesday for Assuan and Halfa.

Special Steamers and Dahabeahs for private parties.

Special arrangements for tour in PALESTINE, SYRIA and the DESERT, Lowest Rates.

Get complete equipment in the agents' 10-12-904

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAM SHIPS.

SAILINGS FROM SUEZ, LONDON and CALCUTTA LINE.

Calling at ADEN, COLOMBO and MADRAS OUTWARD, and MANAMA (Suez and Port-Said optional) HOMEWARD, Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co's Indian Mail Line and monthly with the East African Mail Line between ADEN, MOMBASA and ZANZIBAR.

OUTWARD:—S.S. Goorkha ... July 7 — HOMEWARD:—S.S. Rewa ... July 8

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Calling at Colombo, Batavia, Cooatown, Townsville, and Rockhampton.

The S.S. "Aden" will sail from Suez on about

First Class Passage from Suez to

From Port-Said £2 less Homeward, and 25 more Outward. Second Class, two thirds of 1st Class Fare.

Agents at PORT SAID, for the London and Queensland Line, Messrs. Wills & Co., Limited.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and the Anglo-American Nile Steamer Company, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

For further particulars, Freight and Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez. 31-12-904

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS,) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo, through to Ports in India, Europe & America

First class passenger steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSAILLES S.S. "Arabia" July 8 For CALCUTTA S.S. "Australia" July 13

For LONDON S.S. "Perla" July 27 For BOMBAY S.S. "Australia" July 23

Saloon Fare: from Port-Said, to Gibraltar £9; Marseilles £9; Liverpool (all sea route) £15; London (all sea route) £12

London via Marseilles £15.5.0. Passengers embarking at Suez £2 more, 10 p/c reduction for officers of Army of Occupation and Government employes. Through tickets issued to New-York (via Glasgow). Fare on application.

Agents in Cairo, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Port-Said, Messrs. Wills & Co., Limited.

For further particulars of Freight or Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Suez. 31-12-905

Deutsche Levante-Linie.

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Service from

HAMBURG, via ANTWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versa, admitting

goods from all chief German Railway Stations on direct Bill of Lading to

Alexandria and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable through

rates of DEUTSCHE VERKEHR (traffic).

EXPECTED AT ALEXANDRIA.

S.S. Athos, now on the berth discharging, will sail for Beyrouth on or about the

7th July.

S.S. Andros July 17 from Hamburg, bound for Beyrouth.

For tariff and particulars apply to ADOLPHESTROSS, Alexandria. Agent. 15-8-905

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.

GERMAN EAST-AFRICAN LINE.—REGULAR MAIL-SERVICE FROM PORT SAID

OUTWARDS. TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN and intermediate Ports.

HOMEWARDS. TO NAPLES, GENOA, MARSAILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG.

Splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes.—First-class steamers, fitted with all recent

improvements, Stewardesses and doctor carried.—Low rates of freight.

For all particulars, apply to FIX & DAVID, CAIRO, Sharia Mansour Pascha

Messageries Maritimes

From Alexandria Sailing from Alexandria in July, 1905.

For Marseilles direct

Friday 7 July at 4 p.m. Equateur Capt. Allard

" 14 " " " Segal " Vincent

" 21 " " " Portugal " Vincent

" 28 " " " Equateur " Allard

" 4 August " " " Equateur " Allard

For Port Said and Beyrouth

Thursday 17 July at 8 a.m. Equateur Capt. Camille

" 24 " " " Equateur " Allard

For Port Said, Jaffa and Beyrouth

Thursday 17 July at 8 a.m. Equateur Capt. Vincent

" 24 " " " Portugal " Vincent

" 31 " " " Portugal " Vincent

Through tickets for Paris (via Marseilles from Alexandria) or via Alexandria

Through tickets for London (via Marseilles) (Olaia-Douglas) from Alexandria or Port Said

(directly or via Alexandria)

Indemnification in case of loss of baggage with the Assurance Co. (available one way by Messageries

Martimes and on return by Austrian Lloyd) (via Trieste)

Sailing from Port Said in July, 1905.

Probably on Thursday 8 July Equateur Capt. Vincent

" 15 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 22 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 29 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 5 August " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 12 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 19 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 26 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 3 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 10 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 17 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 24 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 31 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 7 August " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 14 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 21 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 28 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 4 September " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 11 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 18 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 25 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 2 " October " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 9 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 16 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 23 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 30 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 6 November " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 13 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 20 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 27 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 4 December " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 11 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 18 " " " Equateur " Vincent

" 25 " " " Equateur " Vincent

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the

Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER.

Regular weekly Departures to the SECOND CATARACT by the S.S. INDIANA.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, GONDOKORO AND THE WHITE NILE.

Steamers and Dahabeahs for private charter. Steam Traps and Steam Launches for hire.

FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARGES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the

"Upper Egypt Hotels Company."

For details and illustrated programmes apply to "THE ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE STEAMER and HOTEL COMPANY."

OFFICES IN CAIRO: Sharia Boulaq, "Grand Continental Hotel Buildings."

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Regular Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight)

to NAPLES-MARSAILLES.

SCHLESWIG will leave ALEXANDRIA at 5 p.m. July 5 and 26. August 30. September 20, etc.

The following steamers are intended to leave PORT SAID:

HOMEWARD: for Bremen Hamburg via Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar), Southampton, Antwerp.

Odenburg 5000 Tons about 3 July

Bayern 5034 " " " " 10 " "

Zieten 5043 " " " " 17 " "

For CHINA and JAPAN via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE.

Prinz Heinrich 6263 Tons about 26 June

Prinz E. Friedrich 8865 " " " " 10 July

Frousson 5295 " " " " 24 " "

For AUSTRALIA via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, DARFAR, etc.

Darmstadt 5013 Tons about 3 July

Seydlitz 7943 " " " " 30 " "

Zieten 8043 " " " " 27 August

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD at Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez.

OTTO STERNING, Agent in Cairo, Opera Square.

C. H. SCHÖLLER, Agent in Alexandria, Cleopatra Lane.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Suez) Ltd., and CARL STANGERS BRISBANE are authorized to sell tickets in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA. 31-12-904

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste.

Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m. arrive at

Brindisi, Tuesday a.m. in

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

MIKADO'S INSTRUCTIONS TO
PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

DESIRES LASTING PEACE.

TOKIO, July 7.

The Emperor, in his address to the plenipotentiaries, says that "if in consequence of the conciliatory spirit of our opponent, hostilities could be ended, nothing would be more satisfactory." He instructs them to use every effort to secure a peace upon a durable basis. (R.)

THE "POTEMKIN."

TORPEDO-BOAT STILL IN PURSUIT.

ODESSA, July 7.

It is rumoured here that the "Potemkin" has been blown up at Theodosia. (R.)

THEODOSIA, July 7.

The report that the "Potemkin" has been blown up is baseless.

The officials went on board and found that a committee of seven is in command, and that the crew numbers 760.

The latest report is that she has put to sea after a British collier.

The Russian torpedo-boat "Syetli", manned by officers, arrived after the "Potemkin" had left. She coaled and left to continue the pursuit. (R.)

THREATENED FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF DROUGHT.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.

As a result of the drought many of the northern, central and southern provinces of Russia are threatened with famine. (R.)

FRENCH SUBMARINE DISASTER.

VESSEL NOT YET REFLOATED.

PARIS, July 7.

The French papers state that divers raised the submarine which sank at Bizerta in 40 feet of water, and found the crew alive. The officials are silent. (R.)

PARIS, July 7.

The fate of the crew of the submarine is still uncertain. (R.)

PARIS, July 7.

M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, has left for Bizerta. The attempts to refloat the submarine "Parafet" continue. Fears are entertained for the safety of the crew. (Havas.)

JAPANESE LOAN.

QUOTED AT A PREMIUM.

LONDON, July 7.

The Japanese loan is quoted at a premium of one. (R.)

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

AGREEMENT IMMINENT.

PARIS, July 7.

M. Rouvier announced to the Council of Ministers that an agreement with Germany is imminent. (Havas.)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, July 7.

Yorkshire beat Somerset by an innings and 149 runs. Kent beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 162 runs. (R.)

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H.H. Prince Kamel el Din Hussein returned to Cairo yesterday.

Yacoub Pasha Artin, Under Secretary of State to the Ministry of Public Instruction, is staying at San Stefano. On Mr. Dunlop's return from Europe, Artin Pasha will go on leave.

Mr. Schoeller, Agent of the North German Lloyd S.S. Co., and the Misses Schoeller left for Europe to-day.

During the absence of the Procureur-General, his functions will be performed by the Advocate-General, Safout Bey.

M. Bousquet, French Consul at Cairo, will embark for Europe on the 15th inst.

During the absence on leave of the Rev. Norman-Lee, C.F., his duties at Alexandria are being carried out by the Rev. A.H. Manning.

The following visitors are staying at the Beau-Rivage Hotel, Ramleh: Mr. and Mrs. A. Bramall and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Boyd Carpenter and family, Mr. P. T. Davies, Miss M. Stevens, Cav. and Mme Ugo Luzzatto and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Daffa and family, Miss L. Isler, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bonstros, Mr. and Mrs. I. David, Mr. H. Cooper, Mr. Littlewood, Mr. E. Shiller, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kahil, Mme Virginia de Castro, Mr. L. F. Lipprits, Miss A. Daring, Mr. and Mrs. L. Zoucas and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hallstein and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pally and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Press and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. Zaravini, Mr. and Mrs. Mar. Matatia.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE BRINDISI MAIL will close at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 3.15 p.m. on Monday next.

THE COTTON WORM has appeared in Kafr Azab Ghonaimy, Minet-el-Kamh district.

THE PLAGUE.—Yesterday's bulletin records two more cases at Alexandria, one of which was fatal.

EL NAHAS FORT is to be transferred from the War Office to the Alexandria municipal authorities.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.—A Greek girl of 10 years was drowned yesterday while bathing in the sea near Ibrahimieh. Her body has not yet been recovered.

THE PILGRIMAGE.—We hear that a delegate of the Quarantine Board will be sent to Karaman Island to discuss the sanitary measures during next year's pilgrimage.

HASHISH SMUGGLING.—George Filippo, Annibale Rossi, and Manoli Christodoli were arrested yesterday while smuggling hashish through the Custom-house.

IRRIGATION.—From January next the Fayoum province will form a separate irrigation circle, its chief inspector being Hussein Bey Wassif, at present chief inspector in Ghirgeh province.

SUEZ CANAL.—8 vessels passed through the Canal on the 5th inst., 5 of which were British, 1 German, 1 Russian, 1 Danish. The day's receipts were frs. 244,555.31, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 1,512,060.46.

A FAITHLESS WIFE.—A Jew named Habib Iskhanis informed the Custom-house police yesterday that his wife had eloped to Syria with an Arab of the name of Mohamed El Shami. The latter had been sent to Egypt from Syria by her lover, Bimbashi Abdel Gawad, in order to induce her to desert her husband.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Waily district of Cairo during the night of Sunday and at daylight on Monday, and in Zeitoun during the night of Monday and at daylight on Tuesday, will be poisoned by the police.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—The production of *Ali Baba, or The Forty Thieves* at the Alhambra this evening promises to be a great success, judging by the preparations which have been made. A matinee performance will be given to-morrow.

COAL IMPORTS.—From the 1st January to the 6th July 471,804 tons of coal were imported into Egypt. Wales sent 269,658, Newcastle 92,506, Scotland 65,132, Yorkshire 26,381, and other places 17,632 tons. During the same period of last year 497,494 tons were received.

THE PETRIE PAPYRI.—Rev. J. P. Mahaffy has laid before the Royal Irish Academy an advance (and complete) copy of the third and concluding volume of the Petrie Papyri, which he undertook to decipher and explain in the year 1891. The second volume appeared in 1896. The present instalment gives all the remaining fragments, together with numerous corrections of the former texts and a very full index. It is mainly the work of Prof. Smyly, who has been associated with the editor for some years.

SUDAN ANTHROPOLOGY.—Dr. J. Decorse has contributed to "L'Anthropologie" a memoir on tattooing, ethnic mutilations, and hair-dressing among the populations of the Sudan, illustrated by sketches. Three forms of tattooing are adopted—the mere incision, the formation of a ridge, and the budding out into a raised excrescence like a pea. Cranial deformation and mutilation of teeth are also practised, as well as the insertion of foreign objects in the lips.

AN AXIOM.—In a cosmopolitan country like Egypt it is very useful to know several languages. That goes without saying. But for commercial men this truth is an axiom. And as the "Egyptian Gazette" truly said: "In Egypt the commercial traveller must be a linguist and something of a diplomat." Now, if it is sometimes difficult to acquire this last quality, it is on the other hand very easy to learn a foreign language in a short time, thanks to the Berlitz Schools of Cairo and of Alexandria. [Advt.]

VISITORS LIST.

WINDSOR HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. N. S. Frangoudi and family, M. Tinson Strati, Cav. F. Tedeschi, M. Shilton, M. Eglin, M. René de Zogheb, M. and Mrs. Mardook, Mrs. Lewellin, M. Rollin, M. Sovin, M. G. Dahan, Mr. Wilson, M. G. Christodoulos, Mr. C. E. Normandeau, Mme Vve Strati, Mr. Bardin, Dr. Gottalick, M. Vahun Sevasly, M. and Mme Doukourides, M. Riffar, M. Y. N. Pangelides, M. M. Chawi Devel, Mr. C. W. Dreckmeier, Mr. M. Chasse, N. Pannas, Mr. Messulam, Mr. Salomone, M. and Mme Turabian, Mr. Ninoi, M. C. Taylor, Dr. McKenzie Johnston, Mr. M. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. R. Peacock, Mr. Thoron, Abaya Bey, Khalil Bey Ibrahim, Atta Bey, Mahmoud Bey Osman.

THE YEMEN RISING.

TURKISH NERVOUSNESS.

We hear from Syrian correspondents that the steady advance of the Arab rebels of the Yemen and the claims of the successful Yahya Hamid-el-Din have greatly increased the nervousness of Turkish officials in Syria and Palestine. Descents are constantly made by the police on the houses of prominent Christians and Moslems, which are thoroughly searched for proofs of a wide-spread conspiracy to establish an Arab Khalifate. That such a conspiracy exists at all seems to us improbable, and we imagine that the subordinate police officials welcome, if they do not bring about, these nervous fits on the part of the authorities which, no doubt, give them singular facilities for extortion and blackmail, at the expense of the luckless citizens, who are the victims of "official perquisitions."

QUARANTINE IN TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople states that arrivals from Alexandria are now subjected to five days' quarantine and disinfection.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

Professor Hussey, who will have charge of the Lick University expedition to Egypt to observe the total eclipse of the sun on August 20, will have as an assistant Professor West, of Beyrout, Syria. One of the important objects of the expedition is to try to locate the intra-mercurial planet, commonly called Vulcan, which is supposed to exist, but has never been seen.

TRADE WITH GAMBELA.

From a statement showing the imports to and exports from Gambela, a trading station in Abyssinia, situated on the upper waters of the Ban River, in 1904 and 1905, we note that the amount of ivory exported in 1904 was 20 rotls, against 1 kantar 19 rotls in 1905; coffee 65 kantars, against 800 kantars; wax 38 kantars, against 310 kantars; zabab 15 rotls, against 2 rotls; imports 21 against 4, and oxen 164 against 2. The imports into Gambela in 1904 of sundry goods were valued at £450, as against £1,650 in 1905. The 1905 statement represents trade up to the middle of April only, after which considerable amounts are being sent from Khartoum and a good result is expected.

ANTI-MOSQUITO BRIGADE.

Dear Sir,—As a resident of Ghezireh it has occurred to me that with the assistance of others a campaign may well be started against the mosquitoes with the idea of reducing their numbers, as they are at present a pest. I have tried all kinds of preparations, such as mosquito torments and others, and I find that although my acquaintances are inclined to avoid me in consequence, the mosquitoes are more attentive than ever. There are many gentlemen in Government positions with nothing to do—I beg their pardon, I mean with spare time in the afternoon—and I am sure if they came together they could agree to the formation of a volunteer corps for the extermination of reptiles and flies and mosquitoes. The corps might be called the G. A. M. B. (Ghezireh Anti-Mosquito Brigade) and it would not take long to appoint a commandant and a permanent staff. Although I should object to ladies in administrative appointments, there is no reason why they should not join the rank and file, provided they are medically fit and active. Of course at present there is no necessity for a band or a distinctive uniform, but that would no doubt come in time. As a temporary measure oil might be obtained from the street lamps, but if the corps got popular, recruits on joining might provide themselves with bottles of paraffin, and the large hotels and officers on promotion might present it by the barrel. My proposal is to attract the mosquitoes with some of the numerous anti-mosquito solutions laid down in soup plates, and once having got them to destroy them with paraffin oil.

The extermination of these insects would be a boon to the inhabitants of Ghezireh, and although at present I am not in a position to offer financial recompense there is still the possibility that, if the G. A. M. B. was successful, a 3rd or 4th Class Medjidieh might be bestowed on the most deserving officials.—Yours truly,

A MOTHER OF TWENTY.

Cairo, July 7.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner "Menes" sailed from Liverpool yesterday afternoon and is due here on the 21st inst. with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

The S.S. "Kafir Prince," from London, left Malta for Alexandria (via Tripoli, Barbary) on Friday and is due here on Wednesday next, with passengers and general cargo.

TROTTER EGYPTIEN.

At the trotting race meeting to be held at the Hippodrome on the 22nd inst. the following races will be run—

The Egyptian Maiden of P.T. 6,000.
The Grand Handicap of P.T. 5,000.
The Prix de Hadra of P.T. 700.

The Prix de la Promenade of P.T. 300.
Sweepstakes for horses in pairs and American carriages. The first prize will be an objet d'art and 65% and the second prize 35%. Entries close on July 15.

SERIOUS CONDITION
OF THE GRAND MUFTI.

We deeply regret to announce that the condition of Sheikh Mohamed Abdou causes serious anxiety.

CORPORATION OF WESTERN
EGYPT.

The exploratory work in North Khargeh is producing the most satisfactory results. The investigation of the ancient Roman irrigation channels has disclosed the existence of several very extensive subterranean water conduits connected by manholes conveying water over a large area. A stone-faced well 10 feet in diameter was discovered, which could not be cleared beyond 15 feet with the appliances at immediate command, the volume of water discharging being too great.

Surface wells have been sunk at Kasr Gipp, Ain el Ghazal and other places, and at all copious supplies of water have been obtained at depths not exceeding 15 feet. The water percolating from the ancient irrigation channels is in many places but two feet below the surface. An area of about 10 square miles has so far been proved in this way, while the soil is of the finest quality.

The newly irrigated land at El Deir and in the proximity of the first borehole is being cultivated with most gratifying results.

LOANS ON LAND IN EGYPT.

The profits that have been made on loans on land in this country by the Credit Foncier, as shown in an article that appeared in our columns recently, and the handsome dividends paid by this institution, have in a way attracted the attention of a few of the English insurance companies, yet, strange as it may seem, considering the excellent security offered, we are given to understand that there is still much difficulty encountered in attempting to obtain loans in England on the security of real property in this country, notwithstanding that the advance asked is generally on the best lands at half the estimated value. Another fact that strikes one is that the local institutions that have been doing for years a lucrative business in this line, foremost amongst which is the Credit Foncier, have made very few bad debts, the losses being so small that they are scarcely considered as worth mentioning in the annual reports. The erection of palatial new premises by the latter institution at a cost of a million francs is another and a sufficient proof of the excellence of this description of business. With such facts staring us in the face, we repeat it is passing strange that financiers and others in the United Kingdom should still hesitate to lend money on real property in this country, where land has been for the last ten years or so rapidly increasing in value, and is still doing so. As a general rule investments in that class of security are, we should say, quite as safe as those in Unified or Domains Loans.

TOWN LAND VALUES.

A few weeks ago one of our correspondents gave us some interesting figures of the value of land both in London and New York. The following, which we have extracted from the "Times" of last week, will prove interesting reading for those who have been investing their money in land in Cairo and Alexandria. We leave our readers to make their own calculations and comparison of land values in London, the first Capital in the world, and Cairo, the first Capital in Africa.

THE PROPERTY MARKET.—At the Auction Mart in Tokenhouse-yard, yesterday, Mr. Bousfield submitted for letting by auction the site upon which Nos. 75 and 76, Lombard-street are at present standing. The particulars of sale contained a condition that the ground-rent was to be fixed by competition, the purchaser having the right to purchase this ground-rent at such a sum as would, if invested in Consols, produce the same income as the ground-rent. The bidding started at £2,000 per annum ground-rent and ran up to £3,000 per annum, at which it was knocked down to a client of Mr. M. E. Collins, the architect. This works out at about £67 10s. per square foot, and, if the purchaser exercises his option to purchase the necessary Consols, at present price they will cost about £108,000.

FAYOUM LIGHT RAILWAY.

A Fayoum correspondent writes:—On Monday last, as the Tarnish train was about to leave the Fayoum station, it was derailed. One or two of the coaches were much damaged by being in contact with the iron pillars which support the iron station roof, some of them being displaced. The passengers fortunately got off with a severe shaking. Again, on Thursday the Shawashna train, due at Fayoum at 3 p.m., arrived at 4.45 p.m., nearly two hours late, and to make matters worse it was also derailed and caused considerable damage to the lines before the engine could be stopped. We unfortunate travellers arrived back at Shawashna at 10 p.m. This certainly gives you plenty for your money, but of a kind not valued, and it is really astonishing how many people now take a donkey when they wish to catch the Cairo connection.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the menu of the dinner to be served this evening on the occasion of the small dance:—

Coupons double glass
Fillet de Boeuf à l'Anglaise
Pommes en service
Quartier de boeuf à la sauce
Café au lait
Haricots verts au beurre
Foulet du Fayoum rôti au cresson
Salade de saison
Bœuf à la mode
Gâteau de fruits
Fruits—Dessert

ON THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

BY P. P. G.

VII.

I put myself in charge of the station-master as soon as I arrived at Ma'an and rushed into the station building amid clouds of dust blown by a hurricane. As soon as the train had steamed off to a siding and all the work connected with its arrival had been done, the guards, porters, brakemen, etc., trooped into the station cursing, swearing, and wiping their eyes. They explained that there always was dust and sand at Ma'an but that "never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, etc." had a storm come up so suddenly as this. Then the station-master interposed; he had had much experience of railways in the Ottoman Empire, he had been on the Smyrna line and on the Anatolian, and he had been two years at Ma'an. Who could know more about the wind at Ma'an than himself, who had grown grey-haired from work and discomfort in the last eighteen months? The wind was often a thousand times worse!

The weather was then dropped and the visitor came up for cross-examination. I survived the ordeal and had a good deal of conversation with the station-master and his assistants, who were all curiously thick clad, wearing high boots, neckcloths, and woollen jerseys in spite of a temperature of close on 90°.

The village of Ma'an is some forty minutes by mule from the station and contains nothing of interest except the ruins of an old wall. Its inhabitants lived by smuggling and gun-running till recently and are now driven to live by pilfering or doing any work they can find on the line, their old trades being more dangerous though still very lucrative. Like their kinsmen at Wadi Musa (Petra) they have a bad name for insolence and rapacity, and those who keep goats or fowls charge the Turkish troops the most exorbitant prices for milk or eggs. The Kaimakam is said to be rather heavy-handed but no doubt they deserve it. The picturesque Bedouin of romance is utterly despised by every Turk or Circassian, and when you see the races together, you understand why the Northern nearly always wins—when he can tackle his opponent. The Yemen Arabs, be it remembered, is not a war of Turks and Bedouins. The Arabs of South Arabia are town and village dwellers, agriculturists and traders, descended from the Sabaeans and Miqueans, who were great and civilised in King Solomon's days; no doubt there are plenty of Bedouins on their side, but the settled Arabs are the core of the revolt, just as in the Sudan, when the success of the Mahdi was assured by the defection of the riverain Arabs from the Egyptian Government.

I got very little information at Ma'an of either the war in the Yemen or the progress of the railway. Beyond Ma'an the rails have been laid for perhaps 5 or 6 miles, the embankments for 30, and the surveys of the route have been pushed some 60 miles more to the south. At Batn el Ghoul (The Devil's Belly) south of Ma'an there is said to be good water and the air is so magnificent that Mr. Meissner dreams of a sanatorium that will vie with Helouan and Biskra.

Ma'an on the other hand is badly off for drinking water, which comes from Katranah in iron tanks by train. The wells supply water, which is good enough for the engines, but when drunk by human beings often produces unpleasant effects.

At about 4 p.m. the wind dropped a little and I went out for a walk. The camp and the neighbourhood of the railway were disgustingly filthy. There was no sanitation whatever, and during the two or three years in which troops had been posted there, nothing seemed to have been done to keep the camp clean. The dryness of the air and the fact that no one drank the Ma'an water alone prevented an epidemic. The dispersed groups of tents which made up the camp were pitched on sandy places where the stones had been removed for ballasting the line and the dust and sand that blew about were impregnated with corruption.

North of the camp was a low rounded ridge covered with dark grey stones. Some miles to the south a long escarpment of limestone rock, shaped like the Jebel Hof at Helouan rose from the plain and ran from S.E. to N.W. The view on the west was shut in by numerous low kopjes but beyond them I could distinguish a high range of lifeless black hills, beyond which lay the Akaba depression. On the east was a perfect and absolute blank. The black desert spread like a sea, unbroken and unrelieved except by the peak that may—or may not—have been Ras el Tobet.

It was so extraordinarily lonely and desolate that I felt sure that it would one day be 'developed' by some of those ingenious persons who, on finding a region unsuited to animal or vegetable life, jump to the conclusion that it abounds by the law of compensation I suppose, in mineral wealth.

Perhaps when that day comes I shall not sympathise over much with

"Those confiding souls,
Who find that they have bought a share
In marvellous horizons, where
The desert, terrible and bare,
Interminably rolls."

(To be continued)

ASSOCIATION
DU COMMERCE D'IMPORTATION

EXERCICE 1903-1904

Le Comité a proposé aux Compagnies de Navigation les tarifs de débarquement suivants: Débarquement direct à quai P.T. 3 et par mahonne P.T. 6 par T. de 1000 kilos; Minima P.T. 1 jusqu'à 100 kilos, 2 jusqu'à 500 kilos, 3 jusqu'à 1.000 kilos portés sur un seul connaissance, pour marchandises débarquées directement à quai et le double de ces prix, pour marchandises débarquées à quai par mahonne. La Chambre Internationale de Navigation de son côté a proposé d'entamer les négociations sur les bases suivantes: Les marchandises seraient divisées, suivant leur nature, en trois catégories et le débarquement taxé aux prix suivants:

Débarq. à quai Débarq. en mah.
1re Catégorie. la Tonne Fcs. 1 50 Fcs. 2 —
2me " " " 1 25 " 1 75
3me " " " 1 — " 1 50

Le Comité a estimé que ces prix étaient encore trop élevés et se propose de poursuivre de la meilleure manière possible les justes revendications du Commerce d'Importation.

Il a été décidé sur le Concordat préventif: I. Qu'aucune modification ne serait apportée à la loi en ce qui concerne la quotité du dividende que le débiteur devrait s'engager à payer comme minimum, pour obtenir le concordat préventif. II. Qu'il serait désirable d'ajouter à l'art. 205 que la demande de Concordat préventif ne soit pas prise en considération, si les registres du débiteur pour les trois dernières années ne sont pas déposés au Greffe conjointement avec le bilan. III. D'ajouter au même article que les registres déposés resteront au Greffe à la disposition des créanciers jusqu'à l'homologation du Concordat, sans que toutefois ils puissent être déplacés. IV. D'ajouter à l'art. 206: a) Le membre désigné par le Tribunal fera une enquête sommaire sur la moralité du débiteur et procédera à la vérification de la situation. b) Il informera immédiatement par lettre chargée tous les créanciers portés au bilan, de la demande du débiteur d'obtenir le concordat préventif et du jour fixé pour l'audience. En outre, avis en sera donné par la voie des journaux. c) Son rapport sera déposé au Greffe, à la disposition des créanciers, huit jours au moins avant celui de la séance indiquée à l'art. 207.

Au sujet de la nomination des Syndics, le Comité insiste sur la création des Syndics greffiers choisis et payés par le Tribunal.

Ces desiderata ont été transmis à S.E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur.

L'administration des chemins de fer a adopté les desiderata de l'association en ce qui concerne les marchandises en souffrance dans les gares: 1° Les gares de départ devront dans la mesure du possible, faire indiquer l'adresse complète de l'expéditeur et du destinataire sur la lettre de voiture. 2° Les gares d'arrivée devront, dans le cas où des marchandises resteront chez elles en souffrance, en aviser les gares d'expédition dans des délais suivants:

a) pour les articles explosifs, dangereux, sujets au coulage ou à détérioration, ou objets de valeur, dans les 3 jours;
b) pour tous les autres articles ordinaires, dans les 7 jours.

La question du contrôle immédiat des frais insérés dans le récépissé de transport, soumise à l'administration des chemins de fer, est actuellement étudiée par cette administration.

La Municipalité ayant fait savoir qu'elle mettait à l'étude un projet d'application d'un droit d'accostage sur les quais du Canal Mahmoudieh et demandé à ce sujet l'avis de l'association, celle-ci a décidé de faire une enquête avant de se prononcer.

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES.

Le paquebot "Equateur" des Messageries Maritimes parti hier pour Marseille avait à bord:

M. J. G. G. Moller, M. Rouchdi, M. et Mme Caraggio et fils, M. Boudros Makor, M. H. Guive, M. Benaid, M. Martin, Mme Chelu Bey, M. Benawis, M. P. Hewins, M. T. Pitelle, Mlle A. Mutznitz, M. Michel Tawil, M. et Mme Dyos et enfants, M. Aziz Doss, M. Salim Cassis, Frère Ch. Bouscaféol, Sœur Mangel, M. Edmond Ivoy, Mme Boulanger, M. et Mme Nadil, M. Ruman, Mme J. Senes, R. P. Ch. Dwiat, M. J. Mainetti, M. Himart, M. Louis Parizot, Mme et Mlle Humart, M. et Mme Sirvin et 2 filles, Mme Bacous, Mlle Jailot, Mlle Curien, Mme Lecoiffe, Mme Seona, M. et Mme G. Gannard, Mme Gauthier, M. et Mlle Maximo, Famille Papapanidelidis, M. et Mme Bayram Bey, M. et Mme Skenderani, M. Fayet, M. Chaine, M. de Rocca Serra, Mme Myrket, Famille Seps, Mme Agbion et fils, M. Castelli, Mrs. N. et C. Adamidis, Mme Deschizeaux et fils, Mr. Wiedner fils et père, Mr. et Mme Poilly Bey, Mr. et Mme Galimberti, M. et Mlle Bebe et W. Paterson, M. Neghib, Gabriel, M. Booti, M. Vigeon, M. Nicolai, M. Payon, Mme Hays et enfant, Mr. et Mme Hubidos et niece, M. Boucar, Père Maurin, Sœur Agathe, M. de Lutter, M. Romano, M. Markanan, et 44 passagers de 3e et 4me classe.

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ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BURIAL RITES.

(From the "Lancet".)

In a leading article in the "Lancet" some years ago upon the Ethnological Significance of Ancient Egyptian Burial Rites a somewhat full description was furnished of the early prehistoric interments of Egypt, from which we find that the skeleton was completely broken up and the bones were arranged in a symmetrical order in a cavity in the sand, which in those primitive times served as a sepulchre. It was considered that these kinds of burials were those of a race different from that of the so-called "ancient Egyptians" and that all historical traces of the burial practices of what may be termed these proto-Egyptians had been lost, though some very obscure texts in the oldest magic funerary literature of the Egyptians were thought to refer to the matter.

M. Moret, however, in a recent work upon the "Daily Divine Worship in the Egyptian Temples," in referring to several chapters, some of them accompanied by illustrative vignettes, inscribed upon tombs, edifices, or papyrus, proves that a whole series of ritualistic incantations allude to, and indeed derive their origin from, these ancient funerary practices. The proof of the first fact occurs very convincingly in Chapters 20 and 21 of the "Ritual of Ammon," preserved upon a papyrus now at Berlin, and also upon the walls of some temples, a work that has only recently been translated. It speaks of the presentation, as an act of worship to the god, of perfume and oil on purpose to produce the orderly rearrangement of his bone and members, actually asserting that his skeleton will be put in order. At the same time other passages of the ritual speak of the deity as a mummy, thus indicating that in the diurnal temple worship, for this papyrus is the rubric for this official cult, not only was the god assimilated to a mummified hero, but that he also had to be adored by acts or incantations necessitated by recollections of the archaic methods of Egyptian burials previously to mummification being invented or introduced by some other people. These ancient rituals therefore afford a mingling of the practices of the alien races or the earlier and the later ones of the same people.

The skeletons discovered by Professor Petrie and M. Amelineau and M. de Morgan upon sites of the earliest Egyptian places of sepulture had been effectually disarticulated and carefully rearranged; and the fact that the ritual for the worship of the gods, in many cases deified ancestors and chiefs, contains texts speaking of the replacing, or rather the readjustment, of the bones of the skeleton to their original serial order distinctly declares a recollection of an epoch in which the skeleton was broken up and arranged quite otherwise than in life. The idea that the reconstruction of the dismembered body was a necessity in order that the spirit might again have a fit tenement to occupy runs through the rubrics required to be recited at religious fêtes through almost all Egyptian history; though to what extent the many generations of priests who recited, and of people who read and heard them, comprehended their origin and significance we do not know, because, so far as we are aware, for thousands of years mummifying had been considered the only proper method for disposal of the cadaver. The early dynasty "Pyramid Texts" say: "Maut gives thee thy head, she makes thee present of the bones, she assembles thy flesh, and brings to you your heart, placing it in thy breast." It was Osiris who first had been broken up according to the myths. Inscriptions state that two goddesses took care of his head and nape. However, most Osirian myths, such as "The Book of the Rites of Osiris," published by M. Paul Pierret, refer more to the regathering and uniting in their natural order of his limbs clothed with the flesh. But some depict first the reassemblage of his bones like so many phrases in the "Rituals of Ammon and Maut" and the "Pyramid Texts," such as these: "For one to offer to the God his skull and his bones," one establishes his head upon his bones "Before Seb," or "We offer to thee thy bones, thou hast taken thy head before Seb."

Enough has been said to show convincingly, as suggested in the previous account of the subject, that many sacred rites are allusions to the archaic practice of removing the flesh, disarticulating the bones, and packing them together as found in the very primitive burials. This enables anthropologists to say with some certainty which ritual formulae are the most ancient. M. Lefebvre in "Le Mythe Osirien" and M. Pierret in his "Hymn to Ammon" show us that both the Horus and the Ammon stories contained references to disarticulation of the skeleton of these heroes, although when they translated these texts no one had the remotest idea that such practices ever prevailed in the Nile valley. Mingled with these writings, however, are always others which dwell much more impressively upon the necessity of the body ever being preserved intact, even the flesh (or certain constituents thereof) being rendered indestructible by mummification; of course, the removal of the viscera, to prevent putrefaction, as part of the mummifying process, is invariably taken for granted; and so the incantations professing to revivify the corpse of the person or deity in the next world contain recitations and acts replacing them in the cadaver.

That originally the history of Osiris stated that his skeleton was disarticulated, though later this was forgotten and the faded memory diminished into the myth that only his body was cut up and its members scattered, is evident by the text of the pyramid of Pharaoh Pepi II. and Chapter 44 of the "Ritual of Ammon" and 8 of the "Ritual of Maut": "Horus is come full of his humours" to embrace his father Osiris, he has found his place in the country of the Gazelles" [the sandy

desert], "he arranges his bones, he reunites his members, he assembles [again] his flesh." The ritual references first occur in connexion with the offerings of ointments, but are repeated in those of libations of pure water. Thy head is offered to thee, thy bones also and thy head [skull] established on them." These are intermingled with later rites in more recent religious works, such as the "Book of Funerals" translated by Signor Schiaparelli or the "Ritual of Embalment" edited by Professor Maspero. The chief concept underlying them seems to be that of the original sacrifice by death of the deity, changed later into a sacrifice of victims to the god symbolical of his own suffering. Nowhere, however, is there any trace of burning of the body, for in these myths incineration is not alluded to, though partial traces of this practice are visible in some of the most primitive interments.

It would seem as if Osiris was a deified chief of a race who mummified their dead, and in war with more savage and probably earlier, tribes who disarticulated the skeletons of their dead, was slain, captured, and his body subjected to the practices of his foes, only to be regathered by his followers after some subsequent victory over their enemies. Later the story of the dispersal of his bones became attenuated into one of the scattering in the various provinces of portions of his body. The earliest funerary rituals contemporary with the dismemberment practices were incorporated with the later ones composed by the race who invented mummification, and as this later practice endured for thousands of years and the literature was frequently augmented during that period, the passages agreeing with, or referring to, the later process are much the more numerous and, indeed, the meaning of those relating to the primitive practice was forgotten.

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Sometimes on rising in the mornings I scarcely dared to draw my breath, because of the awful stabbing pain in the back. I got reduced to a very low state, and though I tried many medicines, nothing relieved me except your pills.

I am sure you will share my joy when I tell you that I have been splendidly cured by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I get up in the mornings now without feeling the slightest pain in my back; and I have gained 17 lbs. in weight. I owe my splendid cure to Doan's Pills, and I shall be only too glad to recommend them.

Believe me, yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. DANIELS.

Some months later our representative had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Daniels, who declared himself to be still enjoying good health and freedom from kidney complaint.

When the kidneys are well, they filter out from 3 lbs. to 4 lbs. of watery waste (urine) every day. You can soon tell when this work is not being properly done, because the impurities will cause urinary disorders, gravel, pain in the back and loins, dizzy spells; every change of the weather will affect you, making you feel miserable, weak and nervous; watery swellings may appear beneath the eyes or in the ankles, the sight will be blurred.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills assist in filtering out the poisonous waste, by reviving the activity of the kidneys and restoring a natural action to the connective organism. You will then feel stronger and better in every way, and won't be likely to catch colds or chills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all chemists and druggists at P.T. 5 a box; or they may be had direct from the general agent for Egypt, Max Fischer, Hotel du Nil Street, Mousky, Cairo.



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24-25-26-27-28

REVUE COMMERCIAL

Cotons : La semaine qui vient de finir a eu une allure absolument différente de celle de la quinzaine qui avait précédé, mais il faut dire, pour la justification de la corbeille, que les circonstances aussi ont été exceptionnelles. On avait cependant débuté d'une façon régulière et suivi Liverpool dans son recul de samedi et de lundi derniers, mais à partir de mardi il y a eu un changement complet et, comme tout le monde le sait, la cause de la volte-face a été le rapport du bureau d'Agriculture de Washington, si anxieusement attendu et qui a été une véritable surprise pour tout le monde.

Devant les 90 à 99 points de hausse que nous a apportés la clôture d'Amérique de lundi soir et devant le mouvement ascensionnel de Liverpool qui a eu l'air, à un moment donné, de vouloir renchérir sur New-York et New-Orleans, les prix ont avancé d'une façon rapide au point qu'aujourd'hui nous maintenons toute la hausse acquise, du moins pour le novembre, et sans l'ombre de la réaction, plus ou moins durable, qui a commencé à se manifester sur les cotons d'Amérique.

Une autre raison qui a contribué à la fermeté qui a prédominé et prédomine encore chez nous, ce sont les rachats de certaines positions, que l'on dit importantes, pour compte de quelques gros bonnets et dont une partie consistait du découvert effectif et l'autre était en arbitrage. — Quoi qu'il en soit, le résumé de tout cela est que nous avons gagné pour la semaine à peu près 1 1/4 tallari, tandis que l'Amérique, tout compte fait, n'a monté que de 48 points à Liverpool.

L'emballlement, jusqu'ici, n'est pas prononcé, mais ce qu'il y a de regrettable, c'est la tendance qui se manifeste chez beaucoup de spéculateurs à vouloir forcer la note, ce qui pourrait bien finir par nous valoir un mouvement de baisse dans un avenir rapproché, mouvement qui serait d'autant plus accentué que nous aurions persisté à perdre de vue les circonstances qui nous conseillent la modération.

Comme chiffre d'affaires, les transactions de ces derniers jours, se sont élevées à un total très important.

L'activité, pourtant, est restée limitée à la nouvelle récolte, car, pour ce qui regarde l'ancienne, elle a été presque insignifiante et les meilleures preuves que l'on pourrait avancer à l'appui de cette assertion seraient les faits suivants : Vendredi dernier le Juillet valait 1/8 de plus que le Novembre, tandis qu'aujourd'hui il est à 13/32 au-dessous, et l'Août qui ne commandait que 3/16 de report s'inscrit aujourd'hui à 11/32 au-dessous du Juillet. Quant à la cause de ce calme et de ces changements elle provient de ce que le peu de flottant qui existe sur la récolte actuelle est entré des mains faibles et que, comme nous l'avons déjà dit, la spéculation ne peut plus rien faire contre la marchandise effective et contre le manque de tout découvert pouvant se prêter à une manipulation quelconque. Il y a en outre à signaler la première filière de Juillet, entièrement émise par les ex-hausseurs de Mai et s'élevant à cautions 130.000, qui a liquidé ou servi à liquider beaucoup de positions.

Le marché du disponible a été assez bon et la demande continuée à être bonne, mais comme prix, les qualités moyennes livrables pour contrats n'ont avancé que de 3/8 de tallari, contre 11/16 à 3/4 qu'ont gagné les contrats vieille récolte. Seulement, aux cours actuels il y a parité complète entre le disponible et le ferme.

Les exportations de la semaine ont été importantes et l'on croit que Juillet continuera, sous ce rapport, à être plus important que le mois correspondant de 1904.

Liverpool a été propice à nos cotons et cette faveur, stimulée naturellement par la situation de notre marché, se traduit par une hausse de 7/16 de penny pour la marchandise prête et de 3/8 pour les futurs. — Les ventes toutefois sont inférieures à celles de la semaine précédente.

L'Alexandria General Produce Association vient de faire son résumé de Juin et nos lecteurs le liront un peu plus loin : Il indique un état favorable de la récolte, comme cela est généralement le cas en Juin, mais pour cette fois les choses se présentent encore mieux que d'habitude et sans dégâts par les vers à faire entrer en ligne de compte. Espérons que tout ira pour le mieux jusqu'à la fin.

La spéculation devrait tenir compte de ces perspectives, car indépendamment de la question de la hausse et de la baisse, une réussite complète de notre récolte aurait pour conséquence forcée un rapprochement des cours entre Egyptien et Américain, surtout si ce dernier ne devait pas être abondant.

Le groupe hausseur d'Amérique ne pouvait obtenir un meilleur résultat : Le rapport du Bureau a été pour lui même une surprise et il en a pleinement profité, mais à en croire Price, dont nous avons reproduit les principales dépêches dans la semaine, il y aurait continuation du mouvement après l'arrêt actuel qu'il qualifie de momentané.

Graines de coton : La semaine avait commencé calme avec une certaine tendance à faiblir, mais peu à peu la tendance du marché a changé et avec la hausse du coton qui a mis la spéculation en bonne humeur les cours se sont raffermis d'une façon sensible, d'autant plus que Hull nous est venue avec une hausse de 3s. 9d. en deux jours.

Il y a peut-être du découvert sur le grand marché consommateur qui se sera laissé impressionner par les petits embarras de ces temps derniers, mais en réfléchissant bien, il y aurait lieu d'attribuer l'amélioration survenue au dehors plutôt à la situation des huiles qu'à la situation du rapport du bureau d'agriculture sur la récolte cotonnière aux Etats-Unis. Avec les probabilités que le dit rapport fait entrevoir, ce ne sont pas les américains qui iront vendre de l'huile à l'étranger !

Ici on est occupé à liquider l'ancienne récolte et c'est pour cela que la spéculation semble négliger la nouvelle ; ce serait pourtant elle qui devrait attirer l'attention !

Hull cote 25 18/9 l'ancienne récolte et 26 1/3 la nouvelle sur les 3 mois.

Pêches : Faute d'arrivages, le disponible est coté à P.T. 100 nominale et faute d'affaires les contrats restent aux alentours de P.T. 100. C'est tout ce qu'il y a à dire sur l'article.

Alexandrie, 7 juillet 1905.

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT.

New Issue of Shares for Increase of Capital.

IN PURSUANCE of an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th May 1905 the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt offer 243,000 new shares of the said Bank of Five pounds sterling each. These shares will constitute an increase of the Capital of the Bank, and are issued in conformity with the Statutes at the price of Five Pounds sterling per share, payable on application.

Application should be made : — in EGYPT to the Head Office of the National Bank of Egypt at Cairo and to the Branch at Alexandria.

in LONDON to the London Agency of the National Bank of Egypt, 4 & 5, King William Street, E.C.

The new shares will rank for dividend from the 1st January 1906, that is to say from the beginning of next year.

Every shareholder has the right on application to an allotment of one new share in respect of every old share held.

All shareholders who wish to exercise their rights must, under pain of forfeiture of those rights, lodge their applications at one of the places named above on or before the 2nd October 1905 depositing their Share Warrants together with the total amount payable, viz : £5 per share.

The President of the Board of Directors, (signed) ELWIN PALMER.

Cairo, the 8th July 1905. 26218

THE WARDAN ESTATE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Holders of shares issued in accordance with the terms of a Circular dated 17th March 1905, and published in the "Egyptian Gazette," "Journal du Caire" and "Bourse Egyptienne" under dates 18th, 20th and 21st March 1905, on which £3 per share was due on allotment and the balance of £3 10/- per share is due to be paid on 10th July 1905, are now given the option of either paying this balance of £3 10/- per share on the 10th July 1905 or deferring the payment to the 10th January 1906, in which case interest at the rate of 3% per annum will be charged for the six months.

Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on all payments in arrears after the 10th January 1906, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture as per Article 8 of the Statutes. 26213-2

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the late Miralal Bonhous, Bay, Officer Commanding the Bah el Ghazal district (Major, Royal Artillery) that such claims must be forwarded endorsed as such to the Assistant Adjutant General, War Office, Cairo, to arrive on or before the 7th August, 1905, after which date they will not be taken into consideration. 26212-2

EGYPTIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHARE WARRANTS to Bearer have arrived and can now be exchanged for allotment letters and Bankers' Receipts for payment in full.

Applications should be sent direct to the company's offices, 6, rue de l'ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, July 6. 26,207

NOTICE.

THE EGYPTIAN TRUST AND INVESTMENT, LTD., hereby give notice that shareholders who require Nominal Certificates instead of Share Warrants to Bearer must apply to the offices of the company, 6, rue de l'ancienne Bourse. Alexandria, July 6. 26,208

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY - LIMITED

(Société des Entrepôts d'Alexandrie)

Obligations Hypothécaires 4 1/2 %.

2me avis

Il est rappelé aux porteurs des obligations hypothécaires 4 1/2 % de l'Alexandria Bonded Warehouse Company Limited, conformément aux avis déjà publiés dans les journaux locaux les 31 Mai et 1er Juin 1905, que le Conseil d'Administration a décidé le remboursement intégral, depuis le 31 Mai 1905, de toutes les Obligations Hypothécaires, et qu'aucun intérêt n'est payé sur ces titres après le 1er Juillet 1905.

Le Crédit Lyonnais à Alexandria est chargé du remboursement des Obligations Hypothécaires contre remise des titres munis de tous leurs coupons non émis ainsi que du paiement du coupon No. 10 de ces mêmes obligations échu le 1er Juillet 1905. Alexandria, le 8 Juillet 1905. 26219-2-1

SOCIETE ANONYME DU BEHERA

AVIS

Messieurs les porteurs d'Actions Ordinaires sont informés qu'en vertu de la décision prise par l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire des actionnaires du 27 juin dernier, un dividende extraordinaire de L.E. 2 (deux) par action ordinaire sera payé à la Banque Impériale Ottomane à Alexandria, à partir de Lundi 10 courant, contre présentation du coupon No. 7 des susdites Actions.

L'Administrateur-Directeur

(signé) E. W. P. FOSTER.

Alexandrie, le 5 juillet 1905. 26210-3-2

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de prolongement de la rue des Paros au sud de l'ancien cimetière israélite jusqu'au fort el Nahas.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 15.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 18 courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour les travaux de prolongement de la rue des Paros."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 18 courant à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur.

(signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 7 juillet 1905. 26216-3-1

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de réfection des trottoirs de la rue Bab-el-Mellouk.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 20.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 18 juillet 1905.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour la réfection des trottoirs rue Bab-el-Mellouk."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 18 juillet à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur

(signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 6 juillet 1905. 26217-3-1

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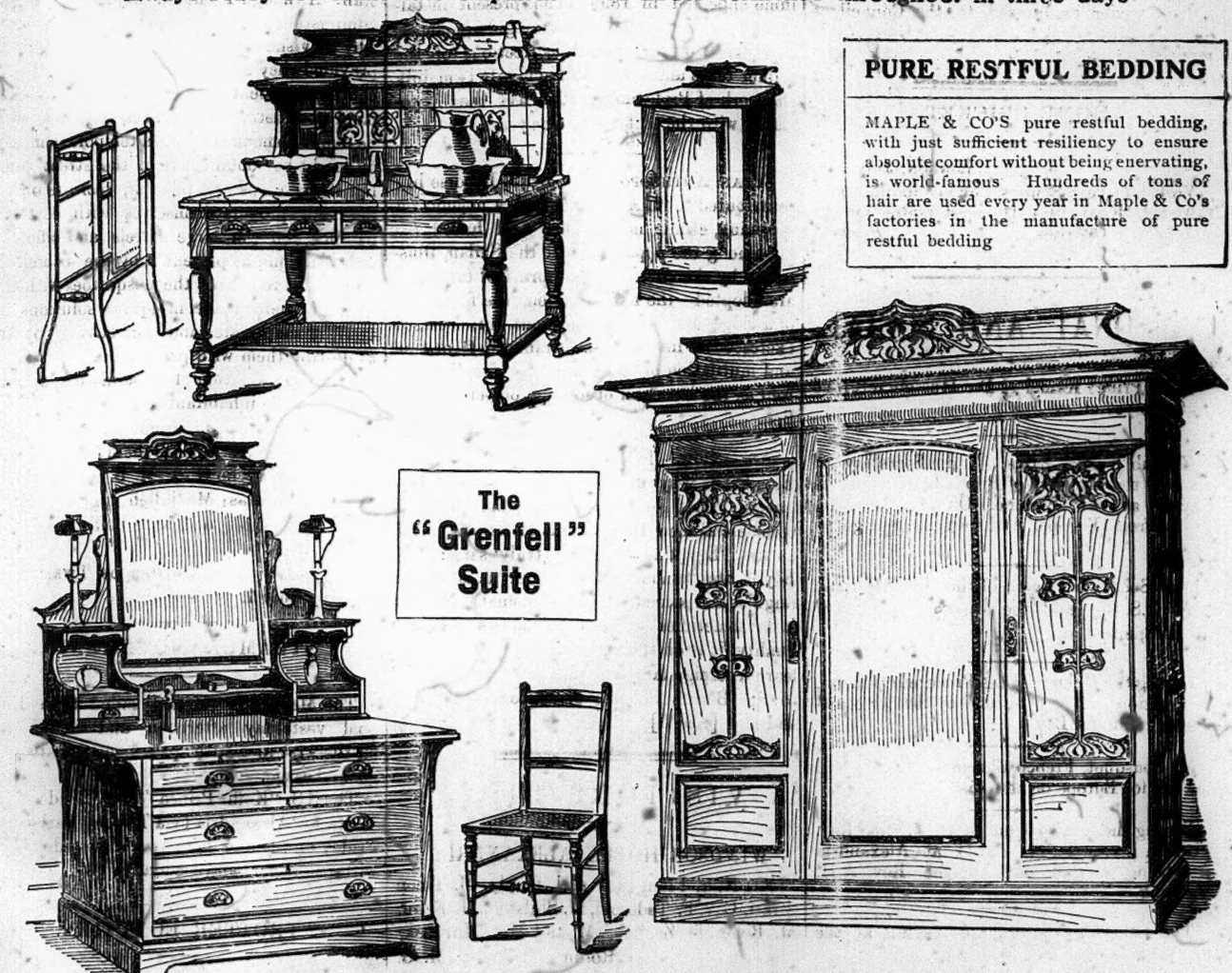
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Example of a "Grenfell" Bedroom Suite, consisting of a handsome 6ft wardrobe made portable, with carved panels and pediment, and large bevelled mirror in centre panel; 4ft wide dressing chest with two long and two short drawers, jewel drawers, and shaped top bevelled mirror affixed; 4ft wide washstand with coloured marble top, and artistically tiled back; pedestal cupboard, towel airer, three chairs.

Price, including packing and F.O.B. in London, in polished Hazelwood, £29 10s 0d; in Walnut, £31 10s 0d; or in Fumed Oak, £22 10s 0d

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MAPLE & CO invite residents of Cairo, Alexandria, Damanhour, Tantah, Mansourah, Damietta, Samanahud, Rosetta, Miniah, Ismailia, Port Said, and districts, when visiting London to walk through these spacious showrooms and galleries, and see for themselves all the latest novelties and new productions. MAPLE & CO also send patterns of all kinds of materials, and illustrations of furniture, bedsteads, &c., on application, and give inclusive f.o.b. estimates when desired.

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ALL MADE BY HAND.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.

LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.
CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.Great Choice of Rich Designs.
MODERATE, FIXED PRICES.—CENTRAL HOUSE: SMYRNA, EST. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON
Cairo Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE PITH OF THE HOME PRESS
COMMENTS.

THE REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

"TIMES."

The news which reaches us from Odessa is the strongest confirmation yet to hand that the apprehensions we have expressed as to the internal condition of Russia are not exaggerated. In any ordinary European State possessed of a more highly organised political and social life, the events which have occurred would probably be regarded as the forerunners of a general convulsion, if not as the tokens of impending dissolution. That would be a large assumption to make in Russia, where the body politic is so loosely knit that the maladies of its outlying members do not necessarily affect the vital organs to the same mortal degree as in societies of a more developed type. But even in Russia they are evidence of profound social disorder which may prove pregnant with the gravest consequences to the Government and to the established institutions of the Empire. For the first time we have proofs, which cannot be denied or explained away, that at least a portion of the bureaucracy can no longer be trusted.

Whatever may have been the actual occasion of the explosion, its causes are plainly of long standing and of a general kind. Probably corruption, harshness, incompetence, and levity have all helped to bring it about. If the Russians cannot quell it themselves, it is not easy to see how foreign subjects and foreign property are to be protected.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Through all the various and often contradictory reports which are coming in from seats of disturbance in the Russian Empire there runs one constant and dreadful note of impending revolution. The news of this morning adds to and confirms the terror of yesterday. What might have seemed, on a hasty perusal, an isolated and disconnected outrage at Odessa is now seen to be only a single symptom of widespread discontent and disaffection which are eating into the vitals of Tsardom and Russian autocracy. Has it really come to this, that the ugly spectre of Revolt, so often foreseen and so often derided, so much dreaded in Western Europe and so diligently deprecated by competent observers and interested politicians in the Northern Empire itself, is now no phantom of a superstitious imagination, but an awful shape of Evil, holding red ruin in both hands, and visibly destroying the fabric of constituted authority? We cannot tell as yet, until some of the mists are cleared away. But many signs and evidence, multiplying each hour, seem to point that way.

"STANDARD."

As yet the discipline of the military has withstood even the terrible strain of recent events, but the most flippant or sanguine of courtiers can hardly afford unshakable confidence that at the critical moment the reservists who are engaged in repressing local tumults may not at the critical moment fraternise with the mob. For men impressed with this fear the most carefully guarded recesses of the Palace may well appear insecure. This, however, is to anticipate a future which, if good counsels prevail, may never become a gloomy present.

"DAILY NEWS."

Red ruin and the breaking up of laws continue in Russia. Now it is in St. Petersburg, now Moscow, now Warsaw, now Lodz. Yesterday it was Odessa, to-day Liban—but from each place come the same unalloyed symptoms of a system going to pieces. The incident of the mutiny, springing dramatically out of the appeal of the sailors for decent food, shows that the Navy is like tinder, ready to take fire at a moment's notice. And as with the Navy so with the Army. The elements of disaffection are everywhere, and the end is inevitable.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

It is too soon to predict what influence the acceleration which begins to show itself in the pace with which Russia is moving towards open and general revolt may have upon the counsels of the autocracy. The Tsar's conciliatory speech of last week has been explained and mutilated by the Censor. General Trepoff is being installed by gradual stages as military dictator, and Poland is expecting to be placed under martial law. So long as the more menacing movements were confined to the non-Russian populations of Poland and the Caucasus these evidences of severity were quite intelligible. But the startling news from Odessa shows that the area of disturbance is spreading over the densely populated agricultural and industrial region of which it is the port.

"EVENING STANDARD."

"We Englishmen cannot get rid of our sympathy for a people as against a tyrant. A troublesome habit of mind it may be, constantly adding difficulties to the country's foreign policy. Yet we would not change it if we could. No doubt it renders the modified satisfaction with which English readers peruse the news of the Russian mutiny

liable to be misunderstood. In no wise is the feeling due to hatred of Russia. It is but the outcome of our sympathy with the people of a great country in their fight against a native oppressor. We hail the mutiny, not because we approve of mutinies or want to kick Russia while she is on the ground, but because it furthers the day when bureaucracy will be shattered, when a noble people will be freed from their chains, when Russia will take her rightful place among the Powers. We think of what she might do in Europe if she were governed in the spirit of freedom, and we hail with some sort of pleasure anything which seems to further the era of her emancipation.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

Apart from the terrors of such a condition of anarchy in a busy commercial seaport city, the situation is wildly romantic enough to form material for the most imaginative writer—a great battleship manned with seamen who have broken away from the iron discipline of naval service and who yet pay for the coal they commandeer. Signs of a spread of the mutiny in the Russian Navy are reported both from the Black Sea and the Baltic, and these symptoms of disaffection appear to be causing serious alarm amongst the officials in St. Petersburg, who realise at last that the outbreaks of the people are not merely sporadic incidents, but that revolution faces them. Whether the rulers will attempt to remove the causes or whether they will devote themselves to repressing the effects of discontent remains to be seen.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

"ECLAIR."

The "Eclair" says it has reason to believe that the German Government has come to a decision calculated to render the solution of the Morocco incident much more easy. "The German Government," it says, "had hitherto refused to outline the programme which is to be submitted to the international conference. It has, nevertheless, consented to come to an explanation with us on certain points of the Morocco question. Prince von Bülow has decided to take another step forward in our direction. It is announced, in fact, that he is now determined to confer with the French Government on the details of the Morocco problem, and it is stated that in order to do so he is about to send an expert on colonial questions charged with a special mission to Paris, namely, Dr. Rosen, who is expected to succeed Count Tattenbach. Dr. Rosen, it is said, will be attached to Prince Radolin, in relation to whom he will fill the same part in the negotiations as M. Revoil in relation to M. Rouvier.

"ECHO DE PARIS."

The "Echo de Paris" publishes a long article by a member of the Reichstag tending to show that the idea of the German Government is to impose upon France complete political effacement behind Germany. The same journal says: "It is not probable that M. Rouvier will be able to give his answer to the German Note to-day. We are moving in the direction of a Conference, but this solution of the question is not yet ready. M. Rouvier on Wednesday had a further conversation with Prince Radolin, in the course of which things took a turn for the better."

"AURORE."

M. Clemenceau remarks in the "Aurore":—"As regards our rapprochement with England, nobody in Europe can conceal from himself that the attempt of Germany to introduce the iron wedge under the pretext of damaging it has so lamentably failed that the two people whom it was sought to divide are closer together than ever. The acceptance of the conference by French diplomacy in the conditions I have mentioned is the victory of Germany. The resistance to the test and the increased stability of the entente cordiale is the victory of France."

"TEMPS."

There can be no question for the moment of trespassing on the work eventually reserved for the conference. The questions at present under consideration are, first, whether France and Germany will enter into an exchange of views before the conference is held; second, when will that take place? third, how will it take place? As those questions have not been solved, an entente has not been concluded. Therefore, if there is reason to rejoice at the détente—that is to say, at the desire for conciliation and the good-will which now prevail in the Franco-German negotiations, and which make it reasonable to anticipate a satisfactory issue, it is, nevertheless, premature to congratulate ourselves as yet on the final agreement of the two Governments.

"FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG" (Berlin).

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," which for the time being has been made semi-official with the object of interesting the commercial classes in the policy of the Government, learns from Berlin that a rapid decision on the part of the French Cabinet is desirable, "not only because delay is in all circumstances not unattended with danger, but also because when once the conference has been accepted the understanding (sic) between Germany and France, which, of course, will not amount to a separate agreement, will be able to make progress."

MOHAMEDAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL
COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner of this association, which is composed mainly of 'old boys' of the Mohammedan Oriental College, Aligarh (United Province), was held on Tuesday week at the Hotel Cecil, London. Lord Rear, the president, occupied the chair, and the company included Mr. Theodore Morison, the retiring principal of the college; Mr. W.A.J. Archbold, the principal-elect; Major General Dickson, Sir C. Jehangir, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir Charles Stevens, Mr. A.N. Wollaston, Dr. Pollen, Mr. F.H. Skrine, Colonel C.J.O. Fitzgerald, Syed Amir Ali, late Judge of the Bengal High Court, Major Syed Hassan, Mr. Hafiz Hidayat Hossain, Sheikh Abdul Qadir, and Syed Ali Bilgrami. Dr. Pollen, in proposing the toast of "The College," said its number of students increased from 560 in 1902 to 700 last year, and they came from every part of the Indian Empire. It was a model institution, and the only college in India which at all resembled the public schools of England. The model was so well approved throughout India that the Hindu College at Benares had adopted it. More scholarships and a well-equipped scientific laboratory were greatly needed. It was desired also to establish a faculty of science. Syed Amir Ali responded. Major Syed Hassan proposed "The Retiring Principal and the Principal-Elect," and Mr. Morison and Mr. Archbold responded. Sir Charles Lyall proposed the toast of the association, and Mr. Hafiz Hidayat Hossain responded.

NATURE AND MAN.

Professor Ray Lankester, who lectured on "Nature and Man" at Oxford recently, formulated his views on the duty of Oxford to the nation and humanity. He was convinced, he said, that the true relation of Nature to man had been so clearly ascertained that it should be the guide of State government and the trusted basis of the development of human communities. The knowledge and control of Nature being "man's destiny and his greatest need," Professor Ray Lankester desires to make the chief subject of education, both in school and college, a knowledge of Nature as set forth in physics, chemistry, geology, and biology. "In fact, he would wish to see the classical and historical scheme of education entirely abandoned, and its place taken by a scheme of education in the knowledge of Nature." If the ancient Universities set the example, the schools would follow suit, and the results would be apparent in the greater efficiency of the governing class of the country. Professor Ray Lankester may be right, but we cannot see how the wholesale elimination from the educational system of all influences that tend to build up character is likely to improve the breed of politicians, statesmen, administrators, or the learned professions. As the "Times" happily observes, there is just as little to be said for being a mere "scorabest" as there is for being a mere grammarian. Physics, chemistry, geology, and biology untempered by the humanities will no more produce a Lord Cromer than they will produce a Huxley.

FADS IN PHOTOGRAPHS.

Some curious statistics are published about the tastes of Paris as to the photographs of celebrities. The picture post-card craze has done immense harm to the trade in these photographs, though a few are still sold. Of King Alfonso during his stay in France some 10,000 were sold. The favorite photographs at present are those of Russian and Japanese generals and admirals; then come those of the Czar and Czarina, with the Kaiser in the third category. Prominent French statesmen and politicians are a drug in the market, but something may still be done with those of theatrical "stars." Bernhardt, Otero, and Réjane take the lead.

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THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN
HERALD PRAISES FOR PE-RU-NA.

(Catarrhal Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration Makes Invalids of More Women Than all Other Diseases Combined.)



Mrs. Leone Dolehan.

Miss Anna Prescott, in a letter from 216 South Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I was completely used up last fall, my appetite had failed and I felt weak and tired all the time. I took Peruna for five weeks, and am glad to say that I am completely restored to health."—Anna Prescott.

Mrs. Leone Dolehan, in a letter from the Commercial Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"For two months my physician experimented with me trying to cure a hard cold which settled in my stomach, caus-

ing inflammation and catarrh. I have now been well for six months, and I give all the credit to Peruna."—Mrs. Leone Dolehan.

Peruna will be found to effect an immediate and lasting cure in all cases of systemic catarrh. It acts quickly and beneficially on the diseased mucous membranes, and with healthy mucous membranes the catarrh can no longer exist.

Miss Louise Matt, 1259 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"Peruna is a most wonderful medicine for catarrhal and stomach troubles. I suffered so long with indigestion and dyspepsia, and tried many things to cure me, without relief. I finally bought a bottle of Peruna and in just six weeks I was entirely rid of my stomach trouble."—Louise Matt.

Miss Louise Matt.

A Letter From Mrs. Senator Warren. The following letter is from the wife of late Governor and now U. S. Senator, F. E. Warren of Wyoming:

"I am constantly troubled with colds, cough, etc., but thanks to your good medicine, Peruna, I always find a prompt cure."—Mrs. F. E. Warren. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

For special directions everyone should read "THE ILLS OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
Alexandria, Egypt.

AN INTERESTING CATALOGUE.

We have before us Messrs. S. Peach & Sons' (of Nottingham, England), 26th annual catalogue, fresh from the press, which is the most complete and comprehensive issued. It grows not only in size but in the artistic character of get-up and illustrations. It is to-day receiving more favorable comments than all others combined, and is the recognised buyers' guide of Nottingham's best goods at lowest prices. The Peach catalogue is certainly not to be surpassed in artistic merit, wear and durability, and as regards price it is sufficient to say that better value cannot be obtained. All classes of lace, fancy table centres, sideboard covers, Madras muslins also are shown, samples of which are sent post free and are surprising in value. We note this year a large number of new styles in fancy blouses. Nottingham is becoming the manufacturing centre and employs thousands of girls in this industry. The list also contains hosiery, and underwear for ladies, gents and children at direct loom prices. The linen department at the end of the catalogue is full of choice new goods. New designs of damask by the yard, table cloths and embroidered tea cloths. Sideboard covers, bed spreads, and all classes of household linen, white satine quilts, blankets, eider downs, etc., etc.

Our readers will be well advised to send to Messrs. Peach & Sons. For the past 26 years they have been supplying the public in all parts of the Empire direct from the looms and they have now created such a demand for their goods that they are able to produce very large quantities each year and are thus in a position to offer them at such low prices. The goods are reliable in every way and any lady may order through the post feeling confident that her instructions will have every attention, and that she will obtain as good value as possible for the amount she may expend.

We also notice the 1905 Popular Parcel. For over 25 years this particular line has been sent out. The curtains for 1905 are new and elaborate designs and the value is marvellous. Any of our readers by sending their address on a postcard to the office of this paper or applying may obtain this handsome catalogue post free. Our advice is secure a copy at once.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

BREMEN.
BEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.
N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Manager of certain good copies.

Beware of evilly disposed competitors running down this very Superior Brand of Beer
1871, 1905

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

- July.
Sat. 8 Cricket. A. C. C. v. E. T. C. Commence 1.30 p.m.
Marina. Alexandria Swimming Club. Members meet 4 p.m.
British Rifle Club. Practice at Mostafa Range.
Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.
Mex. Prince's Restaurant des Bains. Roumanian orchestra, every afternoon. Sundays, morning.
Alhambra. Italian operetta company in *Ali Baba*. 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre. French comedy company in *Sacré Léone*. 9.15 p.m.
Jardin des Variétés. (ex Ciccolani) *Les Petits Brébis*. 9 p.m.
San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 9 p.m.
Sun. 9 San Stefano Casino. Concert 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Wed. 12 Khediv al Yacht Club. Regatta.
Pyramides Theatre. Ernesto Rossi Dramatic Club in *Le Sorprese del Divorzio*. 9 p.m.
Thurs. 13 A.C.C. grounds. A.C.C. v. Victoria College. 1.30 p.m.
Fri. 14 Alhambra. Celebration of French National Fête.
Sat. 15 A.S.C. Skye Meeting.
Khediv Palace Casino. Reunion des Familles Society's Ball. 9.30 p.m.
Sat. 22 Hippodrome, Round Point. Trotting Races.

CAIRO.

- July.
Sat. 8 Credit Foncier Egyptian Extraordinary General Meeting. 4 p.m.
Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9 p.m.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9 p.m.
Esbekieh Theatre. Italian Comedy Company. 9 p.m.
Tues. 11 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.
Fri. 14 Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghiseh Boys' Band in afternoon.
Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

Societe Internationale des Employes
D'ALEXANDRIE

SIEGE SOCIAL: RUE MOUQUEE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

DEMANDES
Un bon comptable en partie-double cherche à tenir la comptabilité d'une Agence de Bourses ou d'une Maison de Commerce dans ses heures libres; il connaît le français et l'italien et parle l'arabe.

1 Place de Comptable pour quelqu'un connaissant le français et l'italien.
1 Place de Comptable pour un employé connaissant les langues du pays et parlant l'arabe.

OFFRES

2 Places de commis aux écritures sont offertes dans une maison de Nouveautés (très importante) de la ville.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mouquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétaire est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.
Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seule, le sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui font des offres ou des demandes sont priées de joindre un timbre à leur lettre, sinon il ne leur sera fait aucune réponse.

25735—7-4-906



MACKINTOSH & C.
INVERNESS.

AGENTS:
M. ELEFTHERION & C.

CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

Retailers.

E. J. FLEURENT,
Square Halim Pacha, CAIRO.

Société Internationale des Employés d'Alexandrie
La Société Internationale des Employés d'Alexandrie tiendra une séance extraordinaire jeudi prochain 13 juillet à 9 heures du soir, dans la salle du Conservatoire de musique, située dans l'immeuble occupé par les grands magasins du Printemps, Rue Porte Rosette.

Le but de la convocation est de soumettre à l'assemblée la question de la fermeture générale des magasins le Dimanche et les moyens que le comité a trouvés pour arriver. On sait, en effet, que certains négociants opposent à cette réforme humanitaire une résistance aussi obstinée qu'incompréhensible.

Société de Secours Mutuels
Le Directeur de la Municipalité d'Alexandrie a été interviewé hier au sujet de la fondation d'une Société de Secours Mutuels entre les employés de 2me, 3me et 4me catégorie, outre ceux hors cadre. Cette proposition a été non seulement bien accueillie par le Directeur, mais celui-ci a déclaré qu'il avait l'intention d'en prendre lui-même l'initiative et qu'il était enchanté de la voir émettre par ses fonctionnaires. Il a promis tout son concours et fait comprendre en outre que l'appui de l'Administration Municipale ne ferait jamais défaut à la société naissante.

La Société a pour but :
1° L'assistance médicale,
2° La distribution gratuite des médicaments,
3° La continuation des appointements pendant la maladie,
4° La continuation des appointements en cas d'incapacité de travail ou de perte d'emploi.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)
Le marché de ce matin a été très actif à l'ouverture ainsi qu'à la clôture. On s'est porté surtout sur les grosses valeurs, en particulier sur l'Agricole, l'Anglo-Américain Nile, la National Bank, la Daira qui ont été échangées par paquets. Les petites valeurs, par contre, ont été plutôt délaissées.

A l'ouverture l'Agricole a fait fureur et a touché le prix de 14 1/16; mais plus tard une légère réaction s'est produite et la valeur a été clôturée demandée à 13 15/16.

L'Anglo American Nile a été échangée à 5 11/16 mais le cours a fini à 5 5/8 acheteurs.

Très demandée la Nungovich qui hausse de 9 1/16 à 9 5/16.

En hausse également la Banque Nationale de 26 1/16 à 26 5/16 l'ancienne émission et de 26 7/32 à 26 7/16 la nouvelle, la Banque d'Athènes de 121 à 123 1/2, la Land Bank de 9 1/4 à 9 3/8, la Béhéra de 43 à 43 1/4, la Delta Land de 2 5/16 à 2 3/8, la Daira de 28 3/8 à 28 1/2, la Delta Light de 12 7/8 à 12 15/16.

Suivant un mouvement inverse, les Estates fléchissent à 7/8 1/32 vendeurs, la Salt & Soda à 34/3, le Trust à 1 9/32 vendeurs et la Ramleh Railway à 7.

Alexandria General Produce Association

RÉSUMÉ DES RÉPONSES REÇUES EN JUIN 1905.

No. 158.
Les cultures ont joui pendant ce mois d'une chaude température et en ont largement profité.

Actuellement les cotonniers se présentent sous un aspect prospère et vigoureux, et le retard, précédemment signalé, a été en grande partie regagné, surtout dans les provinces méridionales du Delta.

Les fleurs commencent à s'ouvrir dans les champs précoces.

Aucun dégât occasionné par les vers; des pontes peu nombreuses ont été trouvées un peu partout; mais, d'une part, l'excessive chaleur de ces quelques jours leur a été nuisible et, d'autre part, les mesures de protection et d'inspection, adoptées cette année par le Gouvernement, ont produit de bons effets.

L'eau jusqu'à présent a été généralement suffisante; cependant dans les localités éloignées des prises d'eau on désire une irrigation plus abondante.

Tout procède régulièrement dans la Haute-Egypte et le Fayoum: pas de vers et eau suffisante.

Alexandrie, le 30 Juin 1905.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday, 7th July, 1905.

OUTWARDS.
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	The Company's Offices.	Postal Telegraph Offices.
London	15	41
Liverpool	16	—
Manchester	24	—
Glasgow	18	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	56

CARLTON HOTEL.

Bulkeley, Ramleh.
Toll station from Alexandria. First-class in every respect. Very moderate charges. Bulkeley is the fashionable English quarter. Visitors from Cairo alight at Bulkeley Station. G. AQUILANA, Proprietor.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

Pour CANDIE, par le bateau grec "Byzantion," parti le 1er juillet : Divers, 23 balles coton, 2,179 sacs riz, 181 barils vides, 55 colis henné, 525 -colis provisions, 32 colis divers.

Pour MALTE et HAMBURG, par le bateau all. "Rhodos," parti le 2 juillet : Divers, 10 sacs graines de coton, 139 cais. cigarettés, 20 barils margarine, 361 colis gomme, 124 colis sang desséché, 53 colis os, 17 colis peaux, 13 balles senné, 21 colis palmes, 94 colis divers.

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 331 balles coton
R. & O. Lindemann, 125 " "
F. Andres, 31 " "
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 466 " "
Peel & Co., 64 " "
E. Mallison & Co., 134 " "
J. Planta & Co., 76 " "
G. Riecken, 45 " "
Mohr & Fenderl, 274 " "

1,536 balles coton
POUR ROTTERDAM
R. & O. Lindemann, 230 balles coton
Peel & Co., 30 " "
E. Mallison & Co., 131 " "
J. Planta & Co., 100 " "
G. Riecken, 60 " "
Mohr & Fenderl, 60 " "
Schmid & Co., 100 " "

711 balles coton
Pour PORT-SAID et LA SYRIE, par le bateau autr. "Amphitrite," parti le 3 juillet : Divers, 123 barils bière, 8 colis divers.

Pour CONSTANTINOPLE, par le bateau grec "Magda," parti le 4 juillet : Divers, 50 colis divers.

Pour ALEXANDRETTE, par le bateau grec "Phanny," parti le 4 juillet : Divers, 50 colis divers.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES
7 juillet
Glasgow; 17 j., vap. ang. Mount Lebanon, cap. Loing, ton. 1493, à Grace & Co.

DÉPARTS
7 juillet
Port-Saïd et Odessa; vap. russe Tchihatchoff, cap. Dinne.

Marseille; vap. fran. Equateur, cap. Ailland.
Port-Saïd; vap. ital. Nilo, cap. Stabile.
Bone; vap. ang. Sardinia, cap. Lazolo.
Syrie; vap. all. Athos, cap. Holm, avec une partie de la carg. de provenance.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

Shares	BANKS
Lst. 13 1/2	Imperial Ottoman Bank
" 26 1/2	Nat. Bank of Egypt
" 26 1/2	do do New 26 1/2
Fcs. 426	National Bank of Greece
L.E. 100	Banque Industrielle
Fcs. 814	Credit Foncier Egyptien
" 319	(Lottery Bonds)
Lst. 13 1/2	Agricultural Bank
Fcs. 123 1/2	Banque d'Athènes
Lst. 1 9/32	Egypt. Investment Co.
" 9 3/8	Land Bank of Egypt

LAND, &c.

Fcs. 1000	Agric.-Indust. Egypt.	520
" 1050	Fond.	1050
L.E. 43 1/2	Behera Company	5 1/2
Lst. 2 1/2	Egypt. Delta Land Co.	—
" 6 1/2	Wardan Estate Coy.	5
" 28	Land & Mortgage	—
" 180	New Daira Sanieh Fond.	180
" 180	Corporation of Western	—
" 180	Egypt	—
32/	New Egyptian Bank	1 1/2
" 29/32	Egypt. Estates Ltd.	29/32

COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL

Lst. 30	Alexand. Bonded Stores	—
" 23/32	Anglo-Egypt. Spinning	—
" 75	pref. Cairo Sewage	—
" 60	Transport Ord.	60
Fcs. 200	ex Cr. Brewery Alex. Fond.	100
" 500	do do 6% Debs.	500
" 61	do Cairo Fond.	61
Sh. 5/3	Egypt. Cotton Mills	—
" 22/	do Markets	—
34/3	do Salt and Soda	—
" 100	Fond.	100
Fcs. 70	Ciments d'Egypte	15
Lst. 1 9/32	Egypt. Trust & Invest.	1 9/32
" 102 1/2	Kaf-el-Zayat Cot. Coy.	102 1/2
" 103 1/2	Nungovich Hotels	103 1/2
" 102	Soc. Pressage et Dépôts	102
" 102	Société Presses Libres	102

NAVIGATION & WATER WORKS.

Lst. 5 1/2	ex Anglo-American Nile	—
" 4 1/2	Khedivial Mail S.S. &c.	—
" 16/3	Co. Fonds.	16/3
" 15	Alex. Water Company	—
Fcs. 1120	Cairo Water Coy. Fonds.	1040
Lst. 22 1/2	Tantah Water Co. Fonds.	—

RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS.

Lst. 12 1/2	ex Delta Light	100
" 14	Delta Light Def.	14
" 9	Fayoum	—
" 26 1/2	Keneh-Assouan	—
Fcs. 156	Alexandria Trams	430
" 386	Fonds.	386
Lst. 7	Ramleh Railway	—

Furnished by Reid & Bernard 10, St. Marks Buildings, Alexandria, and Sharia Kas-el-Nil, Cairo, who undertake the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares, on the local Bourse and also on the London Stock Exchange.

LONDON COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, June 30.
GUM ARABIC.—At auction yesterday only 61 packages were offered, which attracted little interest, and in the absence of bidding everything was withdrawn or bought in, comprising 46 bags Sudan character; from Aden, mixed hard and soft sorts, 8 cases Madras pickings and 7 packages Cape character.

GUM OLIVANUM continues neglected, and 273 packages offered were all bought in.

IVORY.—The following quantities have arrived for the quarterly sales, July 25:—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
East Indian	18	4	3	14
Abyssinian	2	2	1	24
Egyptian	9	16	3	7
West Coast African	5	10	2	16
Sea Horse Teeth	7	2	9	—
Walrus Teeth	—	—	—	7
Rhinoceros Horns	3	1	16	—
Waste	2	12	2	18
Total	38	18	1	27

Deliveries since April auctions 57 tons.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.
Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet tal. — / — / —; plus bas pour juillet — / — / —.

Graines de coton
Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. P.T. — / — / —; plus bas pour juil. — / — / —.

Remarques
(De Midi à 1h. p.m.)
Cotons.—Après avoir taillé le marché a repris, mais pour reculer légèrement à la clôture, tant sur les offres de vente que sur la faiblesse qui commençait à se manifester à Liverpool. Toutefois, il y a eu beaucoup d'activité sur le novembre, pour lequel il y aurait eu rachat d'une forte position à la baisse.

Graines de coton.—Le soutien a continué et la clôture a été bonne et en tendance favorable. Fèves.—Toujours la même nullité d'affaires désespérante.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 7 juillet 1905.

COTONS
copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIEN GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 14 13/16	Livraison	juillet
" 15 1/8	"	août
" 15 3/16	"	novembre
" 15 3/32	"	janvier

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars.

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 14 21/32	Livraison	juillet
" 15 1/32	"	août
" 15 1/32	"	novembre
" 14 15/16	"	janvier

Marché calme

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

8 juillet 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 7 juillet La semaine finit: bonne demande.

Fair	Tal. 11 1/2	soit	de hausse
Fully Fair	" 13	"	"
Good Fair	" 14 1/2	"	"
Fully Good Fair	" 14 1/2	"	"
Good	" 15 1/2	"	"

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair	Tal. 10 1/2	soit	de hausse
Fully Fair	" 11	"	"
Good Fair	" 11 1/2	"	"
Fully Good Fair	" 12 1/2	"	"
Good	" 13 1/2	"	"

ABASSI

Fully Good Fair	tal. 13 1/2 à 13 1/2	soit	de hausse
Good	tal. 15 1/2 à 15 1/2	soit	de hausse
Extra	tal. 16 1/2	"	"

LANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair	tal. 15 1/2 à 15 1/2	soit	sans changement
Good	tal. 15 1/2 à 16	soit	sans changement
Extra	tal. 16 1/2 à 17	soit	sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cot.: Ferme, sans changement

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars — contre même jour l'année précédente cantars —

Graines de coton.—En baisse

Mit-Affé—59 1/2	Haute-Egypte—58	Ticket	Rien
Bla.—Fermes	Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T.	"	—
"	"	"	106 à 117

Fonds.—Sans changement

Saïdi.—100

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 110 à 116

Laïtillies.—Toujours rares

Disponibles: Rien

Orges.—Soutenues

Cond. Saha P.T. 61 à 63

Maïs.—Même situation

Disponibles: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 100 à 105

Exportation du 7 juil. depuis le

Coton Bal. 3881 Bal. —

Gr. de cot. Ard. — Ard. —

Fèves " 38 " "

CHARBONS

Stock à Alexandrie, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 45,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

	par Cantar
Province Béhéra	De P.T. 165 à 237 1/2
Damanhour	De P.T. 165 à 237 1/2
Province Garbich	De P.T. 265 à 310
Kaf-Zayst	De P.T. 265 à 310
Tantah	De P.T. 270 à 307 1/2
Province Menoufiéh	De P.T. 225 à 280
Memouf	De P.T. 225 à 280

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

GRAINES DE COTON AFFI P.T. 59 1/2 à P.T. —

Haute-Egypte — 58 — " —

Fèves Saïdi — 100 — " —

Fayoumi — 99 — " —

ARRIVAGES

du samedi 8 juillet 1905

Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association.

CHEMINS DE FER BARQUES

Cotons — S/B —

Graines de coton — sacs 554

Blés Saïdi — " —

Béhéra — " 242

Fèves Saïdi — " 1324

Béhéra — " —

Orges — " —

Maïs — " —

Laïtillies — " —

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,205,466

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,496,485

Contre même jour en 1904: —

BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER

Coton — S/B —

Graines de coton — sacs —

Blés Saïdi — " —

Béhéra — " 234

Fèves Saïdi — " 1595

Béhéra — " —

Orges — " —

Maïs — " —

Laïtillies — " —

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,458,262

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,529,425

CONTRATS, (11h.55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Novembre — Tal. 15 5/32 à 1 1/2

Janvier — " 15 1/16 " "

Mars — " 15 1/4 " "

juillet — " 14 13/16 " "

août — " 15 1/8 " "

Graines de coton

N.-D.-J. — P.T. 62 20/40 à —

juillet — " 61 10/40 " "

août — " 62 " "

Fèves Saïdi

Sept.-Oct. — P.T. 99 1/2 à 100

REMARQUES

Cotons: Nouvelle récolte.—Novembre a ouvert à 15 1/16, mais une seule affaire s'est traitée à ce prix et l'on est monté de suite à 15 3/16.

Récolte actuelle.—Juillet a ouvert, lui aussi, faible à 14 11/16, mais pour se soutenir à 14 13/16. Pen de transactions.

Graines de coton: Nouvelle récolte.—Fermé, mais inactive.

Récolte actuelle: Juillet a débuté à 61 et est resté à ce prix.

Fèves Saïdi: Nouvelle récolte.—Marché nul.

Extérieur

Dépêches particulières du 7 juillet 1905

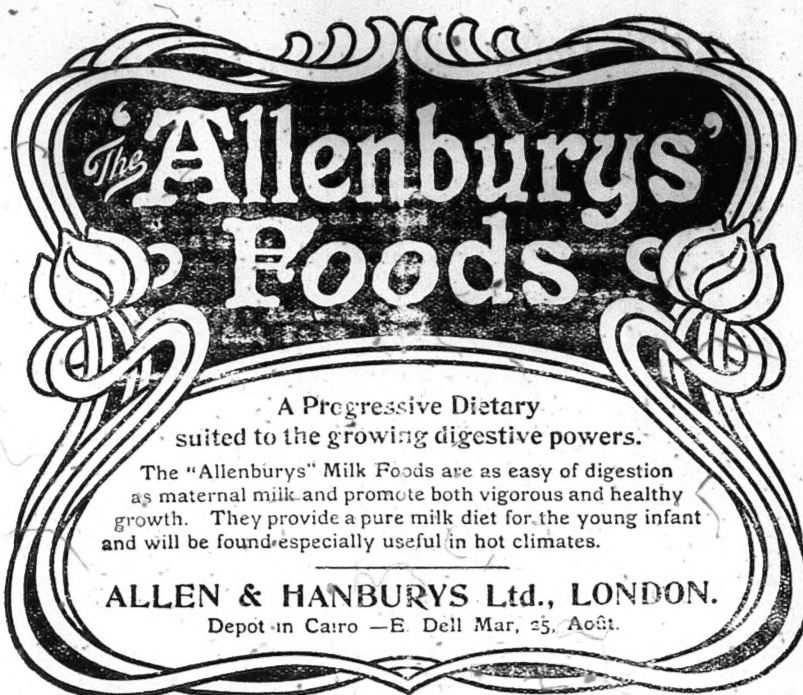
PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton: Etat du Marché.—Fermé

Disp.—F.G.F.: 7 7/8 (sans changement)

Futures Juillet: 7 45/64 (16/64 de hausse)



Allenburys' Foods

A Progressive Dietary
suited to the growing digestive powers.

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are as easy of digestion as maternal milk and promote both vigorous and healthy growth. They provide a pure milk diet for the young infant and will be found especially useful in hot climates.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LONDON.
Depot in Cairo—E. Dell Mar, 25, Aout.



LADIES & GENTS OUTFITTING.

RELIABLE BRITISH GOODS.

S. STEIN
PURVEYOR TO H.H. THE KHEDIVE.
Cairo, Adala of Khadra.
Also at Alexandria and Fantah.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 27.

It is expected that the appointment of Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, at Cairo, vacant by the death of General Sir Julius R. Glynn, will be filled by the appointment of General Sir Godfrey Clerk, C.B., K.C.V.O., Groom in Waiting to the King. Sir Godfrey is an old "Green-jacket," and served with the Rifle Brigade in the Indian Mutiny. He was at the actions of Alumbagh and the operations before the Relief of Lucknow and the relief of that garrison (brevet majority, medal with clasp), and the North West Frontier Campaign, 1864, including the action of Shabkuddeh (medal with clasp). He served on the Staff in Egypt, India, the Cape, and elsewhere, and commanded the Belfast District for some time.

Major Southey, who retired some time ago from the 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment in Egypt, has been appointed officer in charge of the records of the South Midland Grouped Regimental District at Warwick.

There is much satisfaction amongst the Lancashire Regiments, of which there are six, at the decision of the Army Council not to abolish their distinctive weapon.

Reuter's Bombay correspondent telegraphs:—The "Times of India," referring to the question of army control, admits that Lord Kitchener's scheme may conduce to the more effective conduct of operations in the field, but contends that it places uncontrollable powers in the hands of the military authorities. It does not regard the scheme as permanent, but as representing an interregnum, during which the military system of India will be refashioned without subjection to hampering influences. The "Journal" strongly condemns the blind belief in Lord Kitchener's abilities, which appears to have prompted unquestioned acceptance of his scheme without proper consideration of its demerits.

The second class cruiser "Thetis," which has returned from the China Station, is to be paid off at Chatham next month and recommissioned for service in the Sherness-Chatham Reserve with a nucleus crew.

London, June 30.

The current "Army List" shows that the number of officers of the British Army employed with the army of his Highness the Khedive, is 175.

Major L. G. Russell, late of the Rifle Brigade, has been appointed a retired officer clerk at the Rifle Depot Record Office, Winchester.

Lieutenant G. C. Kelly, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, Bermuda, has been selected for service with the Northern Nigeria Regiment. Mr. Kelly served with the Rifles in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith and was wounded in action at the relief.

In November Brevet Colonel E. J. Cooper, C.B., D.S.O., Royal Fusiliers, will vacate the command of the 1st Battalion at Parkhurst, to where it returned from India this year. Colonel Cooper, who is a Westmeath gentleman, entered the Fusiliers in September, 1878, was promoted captain in 1885, major twelve years later, and lieutenant-colonel in November, 1901, of the 1st Battalion. He served on the

staff in the Sudan Campaign of 1886-87, and commanded the 2nd Battalion of the Fusiliers in the Boer war, participating in the attack on the Boer position at Colenso, the fighting on the Tugela Heights, the action of Pieter's Hill, the operations in the Transvaal and Natal and Cape Colony. For some time he was a district and station commandant (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., medal with five clasps, King's medal with two clasps). He commanded the detachment of the 1st Battalion in the recent expedition to Tibet, and was present at the actions on the way to Lhasa. (C.B., and mention in despatches).

In the usual course the command of the 1st Battalion will go to Major F. A. Wilkinson, second in command of the 4th Battalion at Dublin. This officer served with the Burmese Expeditionary Force of 1886-87, as Transport Officer of a Brigade (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). He first donned the bushy in August, 1880, and reached his present rank in April, 1898. Major Wilkinson is one of the four officers still with the regiment who wore the old numeral "7." He was with the 3rd Battalion during a portion of its service in Egypt.

The 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Ogle, will embark at Southampton on the 15th December for Bombay, in relief of the 1st Battalion at Swbo, Burmah. The 1st Battalion left England for Gibraltar in 1885, went to the West Indies in the following year, to the Cape in 1888, to Egypt in 1893, and from Egypt to India in 1895. The 2nd Battalion has been on home service since the close of the Boer War. Previous to that it was in England and Ireland from its return from Aden in 1888.

Twelve months ago it was pointed out in these notes that the contemplated reduction of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Northumberland Fusiliers, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Royal Fusiliers, Lancashire Fusiliers, Worcestershire Regiment, Middlesex Regiment, and Manchester Regiment—all added to those regiments within the past few years—was impracticable under existing circumstances. The sequel has proved this to be quite right, as it is now understood that these fourteen battalions will be recruited on the short-service system.

An analysis of the comparative cost of the British soldier and his Continental brothers shows that our army of 884,095 men, including auxiliary troops, costs £32. 12s. 2d. per head, the French army of 3,339,400 men, £8. 1s. per head, the German army of 4,207,980 men, £6. 16s. 9d.; and Italian army of 2,429,000 men, £4. 11s. 10d.; the Russian army of 4,501,000 men, £8. 10s. 3d., and the Austrian army of 2,676,000 men, £4. 18s. 2d. It is calculated that England by conscription could raise an army of 4,500,000 men at the same cost as her present army of the fifth of that strength.

Vice-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., died yesterday from heart failure following pneumonia. Sir Baldwin entered the Navy in 1859 as a cadet of thirteen, and reached flag rank in 1903. As the commander of the "Northumberland" he served during the Egyptian War of 1882 (medal and Khedive's star), and received the C.M.G. for services rendered whilst commodore on the Newfoundland fishery station in 1893. From second-in-command of the old Reserve Squadron he was appointed to the command of the Cruiser Squadron attached to the Mediterranean Fleet in 1902, a post he recently vacated.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 1.

In the absence of new Peerages, the body of the Birthday Honors list contains little to attract public notice, most of the baronetcies and knighthoods falling to those who have earned the reward by their work in official, professional, or local spheres. Sir Robert Finlay's Privy Councillorship, however, is a tribute to the strong political position gained by the Attorney-General, and Lord Tennyson's Colonial service is suitably recognised in the same manner. Londoners will find several names of peculiar interest to themselves, apart from the baronetcy which has fallen so worthily upon the veteran Lord Mayor, and the knighthoods conferred upon the City Sheriffs. Mr. C. E. Tritton, the well-known banker and member for Norwood, has gained his baronetcy by a career of good citizenship, extending into many fields of public usefulness, and the knighting of Mr. Clifton Robinson marks the important place which the science of locomotion holds to-day in the economy of the Metropolis.

Of the ten new baronetcies, two are members of the House of Commons; and of the twenty-two on whom the honor of knighthood has been conferred, three are members of the Legislature, so that it cannot be said that any great preference has been shown for the politician, more particularly as in each case the knighthood might well be regarded as being conferred for services to the country quite outside those devolving on a Parliamentary representative. Civic activity is recognised in the baronetcy conferred on the Lord Mayor and in the knighthoods to the two Sheriffs. At the same time, the City's entertainment of the Kings of Portugal and Spain may also be considered as receiving recognition in the honors conferred. For many years now a baronetcy has always followed the City's welcome to a crowned head.

In the appointments to the Order of Merit the Navy, the Army, the fine arts, scholarship, and literature are, in turn, honored. The oldest of the recipients of this high distinction which His Majesty has created is Mr. Holman Hunt, who is in his 78th year, being one year the senior of the famous novelist, Mr. G. Meredith, who is also included among those so honored. Field-Marshal Sir G. White, who will always be known above everything else as the "hero of Lady Smith," is 70, and Sir L. Alma-Tadema, another of the recipients of the Order of Merit, is a year his junior. The two youngest of the new members of the Order are Admiral Sir John Fisher, the First Sea Lord, and Prof. Jebb, M.P. They were both born in 1841.

It is particularly unfortunate that the unfavorable weather should have led to the postponement of the splendid military ceremony of Trooping the Colour in honor of His Majesty's birthday. This fine and impressive spectacle always attracts a large assembly of spectators, but of course under anything but pleasant conditions of weather much, if not all, of its picturesque quality is lost. Our distinguished Japanese guests were to have been spectators of the ceremony, and they could not fail to have been greatly interested in its military ritual. The last time Trooping the Colour was postponed, some years ago, owing to a tremendous rain storm, postponement really meant abandonment for that year.

Their Majesties' visit to Harrow, to honor the Speech Day and open the much-needed new land that has been added to the School, will be treasured in Harrow annals as a very notable celebration of the Sovereign's birthday. Eton, of course, thanks to firmly established tradition and its proximity to Windsor, must always stand first among the great public schools, but only a Winchester boy would dispute that Harrow is the second. And without entering into invidious distinctions, it is still happily true that the great public schools of England are in the front rank of our national assets, though they, too, feel the need of moving with the times. The C. B. bestowed upon Dr. Warre on his retirement from the Headmastership of Eton will have been universally acclaimed as among the most welcome of the Birthday honors; and it is very pleasant to feel that Harrow has its Birthday honor too.

It was only fitting that the first stone of the new building of University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire should be laid by the Royal Chancellor, and in his speech the Prince of Wales showed how thoroughly he appreciated the educational benefits which are likely to result from the new foundation. His reference to the fact that this is, after all, no new departure, but the natural reconstruction in the same locality of great monastic centres of learning, which were once renowned throughout all Europe, should kindle the imagination of the Welsh, who are perhaps a little too much given to pride themselves on legendary traditions, and too little on the recollection of solid achievements in later times.

In laying the first stone the Prince was careful to point out by implication that he was not founding a rival to more ancient foundations, but, on the contrary, something distinctively modern, which will not, as he said, "exist merely for the purpose of the literary or academic life, but will place itself in touch with, and try to serve, every form of intellectual activity." It would be useless and foolish to endeavour to create a new Oxford at Cardiff, but it is quite possible to develop there a modern University on lines of the highest practical usefulness. We note with particular pleasure that the Prince drew special attention to the close connection between the Corporation of Cardiff and the work on which he was engaged. Many of our most noble foundations owe their origin to municipal generosity, and the more intimately

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such an institution as that of which he has laid the first stone is interwoven with the life of the locality, the better for both. It is the sort of local patriotism which deserves every encouragement that can be given.

Dr. Talbot was enthroned yesterday by the Primate as Bishop of Southwark, and the new diocese is formally as well as virtually completed. The choice on the part of the Bishop to take charge of the new diocese must really be considered an act of self-denial, for the see of Southwark includes some of those portions of South London which entail the hardest work for the Church and her ministers. Some years ago it was solemnly declared that Christianity was not in possession in the districts bordering the south banks of the Thames. Religious destitution, which was supposed to have reached its greatest depth in the East-end, is no longer most prevalent in that part of London, where the work of the successive Bishops of Stepney has produced such excellent results for a period of twenty-five years. Episcopacy became a reality for the first time under the late Bishop Walsham How to East London Churchmen, and a similar result may be expected from the establishment of a local bishopric in the South. Happily, the new Bishop is a man whose devotion to his work is proverbial, and whose active exertions will put heart into the clergy and their lay coadjutors. The way in which the latter have rallied round the diocese is a sign of the interest which has been excited, and a pledge of cordial co-operation for the future. It is satisfactory to know that the old diocese of Rochester, though it must needs regret the loss of Bishop Talbot, will have the supervision of a prelate in whose administration it has reason to put entire confidence. Dr. Harmer, of Adelaide, who was appointed his successor, has an admirable record of service in the Colonial diocese which he vacates.

Nothing could be more tragic than the death, in the midst of a Wimbledon week of unexampled brilliance, of Mr. H. S. Mahony, ex-champion and one of the most whole-hearted supporters of the best interests of lawn tennis. He was not only a fine player—at his best to be ranked second only to the Doherty brothers—but a thorough sportsman as well, as those who have been his opponents would be the first to acknowledge. He was always ready to give younger and inferior players the benefit of his experience and study of the game. And just at the moment when the game for which he did so much has reached the highest pinnacle of its brief career, he is killed in circumstances of themselves sufficiently tragic. The loss is one that touches not his lawn tennis friends alone, but all the company of sportsmen, in the best sense of the word.

Since the classic bun that was offered to Tommy in the balad as a bribe to induce him to make room for his uncle, no delicacy of that genus has attained fame comparable with that of the Charles-street bath bun, which is still *sub judice*. The public mind still retains a vivid recollection of the trial before Mr. Justice Jelf and twelve "men of the world" in February, when it was revealed that a stone in the bun had broken a solicitor's tooth. It was found then that the purveyor of the bun had not been guilty either of negligence or of breach of implied warranty; but on Wednesday the stone and the tooth presented themselves, in an envelope and a box respectively, before the Court of Appeal, and the Master of the Buns—we should say, Rolls—and two Lords Justices solemnly decided that the matter must go back for a new trial on the issue of negligence. As this is so, we must suspend comment on the merits of this epoch-making case until it has been taken, as no doubt it ultimately will be, to the House of Lords. It will not be contempt of court to express interim surprise that it was a solicitor's tooth that was broken. There is the high authority of Lewis Carroll's Alice for the doctrine that to take to the law in youth and argue each case with your wife is the way to secure a lifelong muscular strength of jaw. Perhaps this solicitor took to law too late, or omitted the pre-cried domestic practice.

Big Ben must have been administering alarming shocks during recent nights to wayfarers in the neighbourhood of Westminster who have been "dining." The sight of one of his familiar faces gone green, and another pink; is apt to raise harrowing doubts in the minds of those who are not so sure of themselves as they ought to be; it is too much like vermillion rats and blue spiders on a large scale. Lord Palearcy explained yesterday that these fantastic appearances are due, scientifically, to causes which involve foreign words that are beyond him (harder, no doubt, even than *in pari materia*), and, ultimately, to an effort after economy on the part of the Office of Works. It is an attempt to secure a cheaper kind of illumination, no doubt, but we really hope it will not succeed, in spite of the relief it might bring to the overburdened taxpayer. It is below Big Ben's dignity to be turned into a third-rate pantomime clock, and any effort to make the exterior of the Houses of Parliament a really good evening variety entertainment would be too costly. The old Savoy chorus of prers, with brass band and tall sentry complete, would be too expensive to engage; and even the fitting of Big Ben with a carillon of appropriate music-hall airs would be impracticable.

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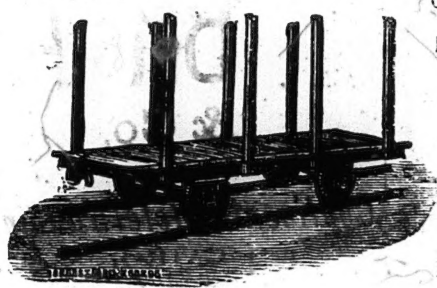
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	A.M.	(HELOUAN BRANCH.)	P.M.
Bab-el-Louak ... Dep.	6.20	8.6	9.10 10.10 12.5
Halouan ... Arr.	7.7	8.48 9.47 10.54 12.40	.55 3.55 4.50 5.52 6.56 8. — 9.25 10.48 1.10
Halouan ... Dep.	6.25	7.50 8.15 9.15 10.15 12.5	1.20 3.15 4.18 5.15 6.20 7.25 8.50 10.15 11.15
Bab-el-Louak ... Arr.	7.10	8.2 8.55 9.50 10.58 12.48	1.58 4.55 5.58 6.55 8.59 9.32 10.53 11.55

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BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE

No. 1,080

Alexandrie, VENDREDI à Midi le 7 Juillet 1905.

COTON

	EXPORTATIONS					STOCK	
	Arrivages	Angleterre	Continent	Etats-Unis	TOTAL	Ardebs	Exportations
Cette semaine ...	5,665	9,478	71,319	9,641	72,497	916	7,053
Même semaine 1904...	584	1,051	7,956	7,237	54,295	557	4,289
Depuis 1er Sept. 1904	6,205,463	369,146	2,804,392	319,702	2,399,055	70,905	546,089
Même époque 1904 ...	6,458,262	369,843	2,816,785	343,569	2,565,496	49,677	382,509
Y Compris stock	\$ au 1er Septembre 1904 Cantars 409,000					* au 1er Septembre 1903 Cantars 69,000	

GRAINES DE COTON

	EXPORTATIONS				STOCK	
	Arrivages	Angleterre	Continent	TOTAL	Ardebs	Exportations
Cette semaine ...	18,872	29,104	—	29,104	998,478	3
Même semaine 1904...	9,302	58,424	—	58,424	978,319	2
Depuis 1er Sept. 1904	3,495,401	2,691,068	123,382	2,814,450	—	31,033
Même époque 1904 ...	3,527,830	2,476,086	148,425	2,624,511	—	26,780
Le stock	au 1er Septembre 1904 était d'Ardebs 247,527				et au 1er Septembre 1903 d'Ardebs 70,000	

Pour les Fèves, Orbes, Lentes, Mais et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 Mars et 30 Novembre

FEVES

	EXPORTATIONS					STOCK	
	Arrivages	Saïdi	Behera	Angleterre	Continent	TOTAL	Ardebs
Cette semaine ...	5,473	—	—	—	3,260	3,260	38,450
Même semaine 1904...	15,649	—	—	750	2,899	3,649	153,499
A partir du 1 Av. 1905	66,633	—	—	47,623	28,560	76,183	—
Même époque 1904 ...	181,762	—	—	49,889	25,474	75,363	—
Stock au 1er Avril 1905	Ardebs 48,000					Ardebs —	
Stock au 1er Avril 1904	Ardebs 47,100					Ardebs —	

BLES

	Arrivages			Arrivages	Expor.	Arrivages	Expor.	Arrivages	Exportations
	Saïdi	Behera	Expor.						
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Crs. 108 Ok.	Crs. 108 Ok.
Cette semaine ...	—	2,529	—	94	3	—	—	120	1,300
Même semaine 1904...	874	4,515	—	17	—	356	397	135	17
A partir du 1 Av.1905	2,572	14,694	—	1,593	26	8,071	127	824,566	792,454
Même époque 1904 ...	10,733	24,732	15	995	1,488	19,445	6,138	583,854	618,321
Stocks au 1er Avril 1905	Ardebs —			Ard. —	an 1 Déc. 1904	Ard. —	an 1 Mars 1905	Crs —	
Stocks au 1er Avril 1904	Ardebs —			Ard. 1,500	an 1 Déc. 1903	Ard. —	an 1 Mars 1904	Crs —	
N.B.—L'année pour les Bles et les Lentilles commence le 1er Avril, pour les Mais le 1er Décembre, pour les Oignons le 1er Mars									

Prix de la Marchandise disponible

COTON SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION				GRAINES ET CEREALES			
Brown		Haute-Egypte et Fayoum		Graines de Coton Mit-Affé		Disponibles	
Fully Fair	Tal. 11 7/8	Tal. 10 1/2	Tal. 11 1/4	Graines de Coton Mit-Affé	Haute-Egypte	P.T. 60	—
Fully Fair	" 13 /—	" 11 1/4	" 11 1/4	Blé Saïdi	"	"	—
Good Fair	" 14 1/8	" 11 3/4	" 11 3/4	Blé Behéra	"	"	—
Fully Good Fair	" 14 7/8	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	Orge	"	"	—
Good	" 15 5/8	" 13 1/4	" 13 1/4	Fèves Saïdi	"	"	—
Abassi	" 15 5/8	" 13 1/4	" 13 1/4	Fèves Fayoumi	"	"	—
Nominal	" 15 5/8	" 13 1/4	" 13 1/4	Fèves Behéra	"	"	—
Fully Good Fair, Tal. 13 1/2 à 13 3/4	Tal. 15 /— à 15 1/4	Tal. 15 /— à 15 1/4	Tal. 15 /— à 15 1/4	Fèves Mais	"	"	—
Good	" 15 /— à 15 1/2	" 15 1/2 à 16 /—	" 15 1/2 à 16 /—	Oignons	"	"	—
Extra	" 16 1/2 à 17 /—	" 16 1/2 à 17 /—	" 16 1/2 à 17 /—				

COTON SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION				GRAINES ET CEREALES			
Brown		Haute-Egypte et Fayoum		Graines de Coton		Disponibles	
Fully Fair	Tal. 11 7/8	Tal. 10 1/2	Tal. 11 1/4	Graines de Coton	Haute-Egypte	P.T. 60	35/40
Fully Fair	" 13 /—	" 11 1/4	" 11 1/4	"	"	"	61 20/40
Good Fair	" 14 1/8	" 11 3/4	" 11 3/4	"	"	"	61 20/40
Fully Good Fair	" 14 7/8	" 12 1/2	" 12 1/2	"	"	"	61 20/40
Good	" 15 5/8	" 13 1/4	" 13 1/4	"	"	"	100 /—
Abassi	" 15 5/8	" 13 1/4	" 13 1/4	"	"	"	
Nominal	" 15 5/8	" 13 1/4	" 13 1/4	"	"	"	
Fully Good Fair, Tal. 13 1/2 à 13 3/4	Tal. 15 /— à 15 1/4	Tal. 15 /— à 15 1/4	Tal. 15 /— à 15 1/4	Graines de Coton	Haute-Egypte	P.T. 60	35/40
Good	" 15 /— à 15 1/2	" 15 1/2 à 16 /—	" 15 1/2 à 16 /—	"	"	"	61 20/40
Extra	" 16 1/2 à 17 /—	" 16 1/2 à 17 /—	" 16 1/2 à 17 /—	"	"	"	61 20/40

Marché des Cotons: ferme, bonne demande.

WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE
Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails
from Monday, 10th, to Sunday, 16th July, 1905.
(BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.)

COUNTRIES	MAIL PACKETS	ROUTES	DESPATCHES				ARRIVAL
			DAYS	LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING			DAYS
				Ordinary Letters	Money Orders	Parcels	
EUROPE	British	Port Said & Brindisi	—	—	—	—	Wednesday
	German	Naples	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	French	Marseilles	Friday	11 a.m.	10 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	Tuesday
AMERICA & WEST COAST OF AFRICA	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	8 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	Monday
	Italian	Brindisi	Satur.	2 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	—
GREECE... ..	British	Port Said & Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—
TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA	Khedivial	Piræus Port Said & Piræus	Wedn.	8 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Saturday
	Russian	—	Friday	9 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—	Saturday
SYRIA	Khedivial	Port Said	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Saturday 8 p.m.	Saturday noon	Wednesday
	Russian		Wednesday	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	—	—
	French		Thursday	8.30 a.m.	Wednesday 6 p.m.	—	Thursday
	Austrian		—	—	—	—	—
CYPRUS	British	Port Said	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday noon	Sunday
MALTA	British	Port Said & Brindisi	—	—	—	—	Wednesday
	Italian	—	Satur.	2 p.m.	noon	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	—	Sunday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	8 p.m.	noon	—	—
JEDDA, P. UDAN, SUVA, MASSOWA & HODEIDA	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—	—
PORT SUDAN & SUAKIN	Khedivial	Suez	Wednesday	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 8 p.m.	Tuesday 8 p.m.	Saturday
MASSOWA & ASSAB ...	British	Suez Aden	Tuesday	8.15 p.m.	noon	—	Wednesday
	Italian	—	—	—	—	—	Monday
ADEN & INDIA	British	Suez	Tuesday	8.15 p.m.	noon	Monday noon via Port Said	Monday
	French		Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sunday noon	—	
CEYLON & AUSTRALIA	British	Orient	Thursday	8.30 a.m.	Wedn. 6 p.m.	Tuesday noon via Port Said	Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.
	French	—	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Satur. 6 p.m.	—	
	German	Suez	—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.		—	—	—	—	
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, & Straits Settlements	British P. & O.	Suez	—	—	—	—	
	French		Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thursday Sun. 22 8 p.m.	Thursday 6 p.m. Sun. 23 8 p.m.	
	German		Monday	8.30 a.m.	Friday 8 p.m.	Friday 6 p.m.	
	German		Saturday	8.30 a.m.	Friday 6 p.m.	Friday 6 p.m.	
ADEN, ZANZIBAR, & East Coast of Africa	French	Suez	Saturday	8.30 a.m.	Friday 6 p.m.	Friday 6 p.m.	
DJIBOUTI, ABERDEEN, ADEN & EAST COAST OF AFRICA	French		Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thursday 8 a.m.	Thursday 6 a.m.	